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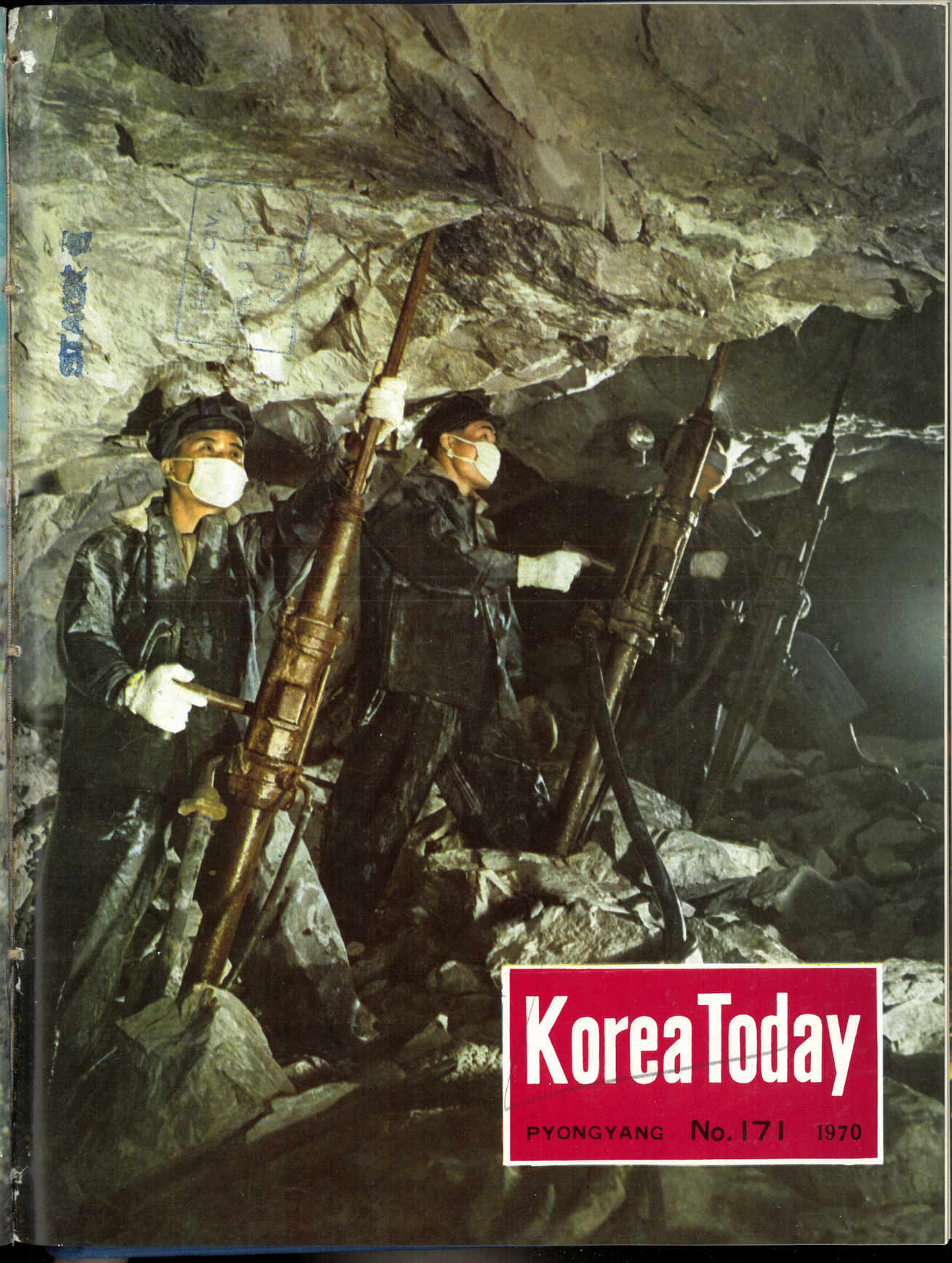

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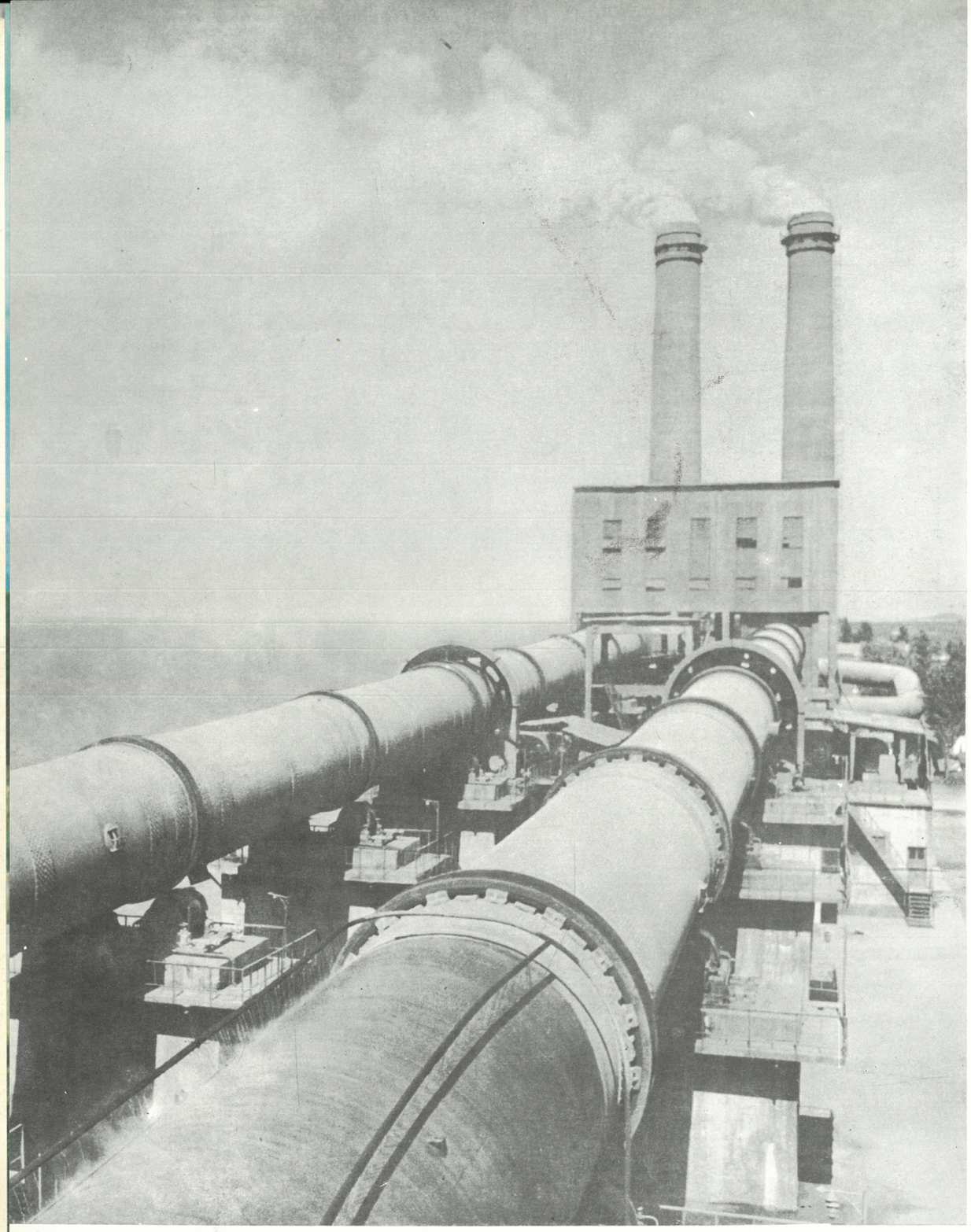

Kilns of the February 8th Cement Factory built with our technique, our materials and our strength

Korea Today

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FRONT COVER: The Red miners of the Laureate Guard Komdok Mine, who had already captured the ore height of the Seven-Year Plan two years ago by waging vigorous struggle upholding the on-the-spot instruction of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung successfully overfulfilled the enormous assignment of the yearly plan by October 7, thereby brilliantly carrying into effect their resolution made to the fatherly Leader.

Photographed by Kim Bong Un

BACK COVER: A good harvest has visited again our co-op farms flourishing under the rays of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" authored by the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

Photographed by Ryu Han In

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BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES OF COMRADE KIM IL SUNG

3

In the latter half of the 1930's Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a new strategic and tactical line to bring about a great upswing in the general revolutionary movement of Korea centering on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In February 1936 Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the Namhodu Conference and put forward a new strategic and tactical line, and further concretized it at the Tonggang Conference in May the same year.

In the mid-1930's the Japanese imperialists busied themselves with expansion of the aggressive war on the continent and further intensified their fascist suppression and economic plunder of the Korean people, while trying frantically to stamp out everything of the Korean people that was national. This led to further aggravation of the national contradictions between the Korean people and the Japanese imperialists and inflamed the anti-Japanese spirit of the Korean people ever higher.

Having made a scientific analysis of the situation, Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the line of forming a permanent organization of the united anti-Japanese national front embracing all the patriotic forces to expand and develop the united anti-Japanese national front movement rapidly on a nation-wide scale, and of stepping up more vigorously the struggle for founding a Korean Communist Party.

He also elucidated the line of advancing the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northern border areas of our country to administer heavier blows to the enemy and setting up bases of a new type around Mt. Paekdu-san and, more, extending the armed struggle deep into the homeland so as to further encourage and inspire the Korean people in their anti-Japanese struggle and strengthen the guidance of the Korean revolution as a whole.

This line advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a sagacious line which he had elaborated on the basis of the combat achievements and valuable experiences gained in the early period of his revolutionary activities and in the subsequent few years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle; it most correctly reflected the objective requirements of the development of the revolution in keeping with the changing situation at home and abroad.

This was the most correct line based on the unshakable position of *Juche* that the Korean people should solve all problems arising in the carrying out of the Korean revolution on their own responsibility and in conformity to the actual conditions of their country, relying on their own strength.

This line marked a great turning-point in the development of the revolutionary movement in our country.

The formulation of the line made it possible to establish *Juche* more thoroughly in the Korean revolution, overcome great-power chauvinism, flunkeyism and dogmatism and bring about a new, great upsurge in the Korean revolution.

Upholding the great line set forth by him and his sagacious leadership and taking a boundless pride in the revolution and firmly convinced of its victory, the Korean Communists rose in high spirits in the struggle for carrying through this line.

Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out a detailed plan and personally took the lead in the struggle for the execution of this great line.

On May 5, 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland (ARF), the first organization of the united anti-Japanese national front in our country, on the basis of long preparations and the experiences gained over many years.

Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected Chairman of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

The ARF was a permanent organization of the united anti-Japanese national front with its unique system and form of organization and, at the same time, a revolutionary organization with the Communists as its core under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The foundation of the ARF was a precious fruit of the great plan elaborated by Comrade Kim Il Sung over a long period for the purpose of crushing Japanese imperialism and restoring the fatherland by uniting all the patriotic forces and of the sanguinary struggle for its realization; it was an event marking a turn in the development of the anti-Japanese nation-

Comrade Kim Il Sung guiding the Namhodu Conference

al-liberation struggle of our people. With the foundation of the ARF the long-cherished desire of the Korean people to achieve the unity of the entire nation in the struggle against foreign imperialist aggressors was splendidly realized and the united anti-Japanese national front movement in our country entered upon a new stage of development.

Founding the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, Comrade Kim Il Sung made public the Ten-Point Programme, the Inaugural Declaration and the Rules of the ARF, which were personally worked out by him.

In the Inaugural Declaration of the ARF Comrade Kim Il Sung laid bare and denounced scathingly the exploitation, plunder and brutal suppression by Japanese imperialism, and appealed: All of the 23 million people, irrespective of the distinctions in their classes, sexes, positions, age, religious beliefs, etc., should unite as one and join the anti-Japanese fatherland restoration front in such a way that those who have money donate money, those who have provisions contribute provisions and those who have skill and learnings offer their skill and learnings.

The Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, drawn up personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, is as follows:

"1. A broad united anti-Japanese front shall be formed through the general mobilization of the Korean nation to overthrow the rule of the bandit Japanese imperialism and to establish a genuine people's government in Korea.

2. Japan and its puppet 'Manchukuo' shall be overthrown by the Koreans resident in Manchuria through a close alliance of the Korean and Chinese nations, and a genuine national autonomy shall be effected by the Koreans resident within Chinese territory.

3. The Japanese army, gendarmerie and police and their lackeys shall be disarmed and a revolutionary army which can fight truly for the independence of Korea shall be formed.

4. All the enterprises, railways, banks, ships, farms and irrigation facilities owned by the Japanese government and Japanese individuals, and all the properties and land of the traitorous pro-Japanese elements shall be confiscated to obtain funds for the independence movement and, partly, for the relief of the poor.

5. The credits and all taxes and the monopoly system imposed by the Japanese and their lackeys on the people shall be abolished; the livelihood of the masses improved; and the national industry, agriculture and trade developed smoothly.

6. Freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association shall be won; pursuance of the terrorist policy and encouragement of feudalistic thoughts by the Japs be rejected; and all political offenders released.

7. Inequality between the nobility and the

commonalty and other inequalities shall be removed; human equality irrespective of sex, nationality and religion be ensured; the social status of women elevated and their personality be respected.

8. Slave labour and slave education shall be abolished; forced military service and military education of the youth and children be rejected; education carried on in our speech and letters, and compulsory free education introduced.

9. The eight-hour day shall be introduced; working conditions be improved; wages raised; labour law adopted; a law on various insurances for the workers be enacted by the state organ; and the unemployed working masses be relieved.

10. A close alliance shall be formed with those nations and states that approach the Korean nation on an equal footing; and comradely friendship be maintained with those states and nations that express good will and neutrality towards our national-liberation movement."

The Ten-Point Programme of the ARF was a programme which organically combined and most correctly reflected the fundamental demands of the working class and the interests of various strata of the people in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and, at the same time, it was an original programme expressing all the fundamental tasks to be fulfilled by the Marxist-Leninist Party in this stage of the revolution.

This was a revolutionary programme which envisaged opening up a favourable phase for the carrying out of the tasks of the socialist revolution by thoroughly fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and which, for the present, aimed at general mobilization of the workers, peasants and all other sections of the masses who were against Japanese imperialism, to the fulfilment of the tasks of anti-imperialist national liberation.

The Ten-Point Programme of the ARF is a splendid embodiment of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the Korean revolution and an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, and is an immortal document which is an original development of Marxist-Leninist theory.

Being the most correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist programme, the first of its kind in the revolutionary history of our people, the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF served the Korean people as a beacon clearly showing them the goal of struggle and vistas of the revolution and as an eternal banner for the Korean revolution.

The Programme became the political and ideological basis for firmly guaranteeing the unity and cohesion of the ranks of the communist and national-liberation movements in Korea by knitting them together with one and the same goal of struggle set by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Ten-Point Programme of the ARF had a grip on the masses of the people with a great revolutionary attraction.

In his work **"How to Organize the Anti-Japanese Movement of the Broad Masses in Korea?"** which was written in the spring of 1937, Comrade Kim Il Sung expounded the concrete ways of carrying into effect the Ten-Point Programme of the ARF.

In this work Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the experiences and lessons gained in the course of the struggle waged by the Korean people against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and clarified the immediate tasks of the Korean people and Communists in their struggle in the prevailing situation of the time.

As a programmatic document giving a scientific elucidation to the practical ways of the struggle which the Korean Communists had to wage for the time being in accordance with the line on the united anti-Japanese national front, the work of Comrade Kim Il Sung which was pervaded with the idea of *Juche* served as a guide to action in organizing and mobilizing the people of all walks of life vigorously to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Even in the circumstances of the arduous struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung not only wrote many revolutionary works himself, but also set up publishing organs at secret camps in the depths of backwoods and personally organized and directed the publication of the revolutionary press in order to strengthen the political education of the guerillas and the people.

On December 1, 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the monthly "Samil Wolgan" (March First), an organ of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

From the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that as weapons were to a revolutionary army in defeating the enemy, so were publications, an incisive and militant ideological weapon, to a revolutionary organization in leading the masses to victory. The "Samil Wolgan" published under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung played a really tremendous role as organizer and agitator not only in educating the guerillas but also in rallying the broad sections of the patriotic people including the workers and peasants closely around the united anti-Japanese national front and in organizing and mobilizing them vigorously to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only organized and directed personally the publication of such newspapers as "Sogwang" (Dawn) and "Chongsori" (The Toll of the Bell) and various booklets as well as the "Samil Wolgan," but also wrote many treatises and articles for educational purpose.

The revolutionary publications issued under the meticulous concern and personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung became mighty means of thoroughly defending the great revolutionary ideas and lines of the Leader and equipping the people closely with his revolutionary ideas and furnished ammunition for crushing the vicious reactionary propaganda of the Japanese imperialists.

After the founding of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to advance to the areas along the River Amnok-gang and guided the building of the Mt. Paekdu-san base.

Leading the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to unfold positive military and political activities, Comrade Kim Il Sung set up secret camps in the forests around Mt. Paekdu-san and formed organizations of the ARF among the revolutionary masses in wide areas by using the secret camps as footholds, thereby establishing the Mt. Paekdu-san base, a new-type base.

The Mt. Paekdu-san base was an invisible citadel which indissolubly linked up the secret camps set up by taking advantage of the favorable geographical features of the vast forests stretching along the Rivers Amnok-gang and Tuman-gang with the revolutionary organizations rooted among the broad sections of people in those areas.

The Mt. Paekdu-san base played an enormous role in enabling the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to crush the enemy's desperate offensives and unfold positive, mobile military activities under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and in further strengthening his unified and systematic leadership of the Korean revolution as a whole and bringing about a great advancement in the whole Korean revolution which pivoted on the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

After the establishment of the Mt. Paekdu-san base Comrade Kim Il Sung rapidly expanded military activities in the areas southwest of Mt. Paekdu-san with the active support and encouragement of the people and dealt successive crushing blows to the enemy.

Greatly scared at the advance of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to the northern border areas, the Japanese imperialists made haste to take "emergency measures," and started a large-scale offensive against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by mobilizing huge forces.

They employed the "combing tactics" — one unit combing the mountain ridge, another the mid-slope, and yet another the bottom of the ravine—so that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army might not get loose.

To cope with the enemy's frantic offensive, Comrade Kim Il Sung employed a new, superb guerilla tactics of curbing the enemy and wiping him out by skilfully combining large-unit and small-unit operations. In accordance with the superb tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the small units threatened and plunged the enemy into confusion everywhere, hampering his freedom of action, while large units, operating quietly, surprised and annihilated big forces of the enemy.

Along with this tactics, Comrade Kim Il Sung masterfully employed really multifarious guerilla tactics everywhere the enemy was entrenched, which consisted in attacking the west while making sounds in the east, in turning up in the west and then striking the south and the north simultaneously, in isolating the enemy at a place and assailing the enemy reinforcements in ambush, in making the enemy forces bump into each other by slipping into and out of their midst agilely, in making believe to move far away but coming back right under the nose of the enemy to hit him, and in changing a majestic formation of march in an instant into open order to smite the enemy in the flank and strike him from behind, thereby administering heavy blows in succession to the enemy, always taking the initiative firmly in keeping the enemy on the defensive and leading him by the nose.

Under the command of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Korean People's Revolutionary Army advanced to the northern border areas of our country and carried out powerful military activities, thus exerting a tremendous revolutionary influence on the Korean people. As a result of the victory won by the Korean People's Revolutionary Army in battle, the northern border areas of our country seethed with revolutionary ardor and the whole land of Korea was swept with revolutionary spirit.

While inflicting blows upon the enemy through powerful military activities and stirring up the revolutionary spirit of the people, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and guided the work of rapidly expanding the organizational networks of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland throughout the country by relying on the Mt. Paekdu-san base.

Comrade Kim Il Sung extended the organizational networks of the ARF throughout the country by dispatching best political workers to all parts of the homeland and, at the same time, personally directing the Communists at home.

In the Changpai areas there was formed the Changpai county committee of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, and it had many subordinate organizations under it; and the organizational networks of the ARF penetrated deep into the homeland and were extended rapidly to various localities, one of the examples being the formation of the National Liberation Union of Korea, an organization of the ARF at home.

The organizational networks of the ARF expanded rapidly with a well-regulated system under various names over North and South Hamgyong Provinces, North and South Pyongan Provinces, Kangwon Province, Kyonggi Province, South Kyongsang Province and other parts of the country and vast areas of Manchuria. In only a few months the anti-Japanese masses comprising hundreds of thousands of workers, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, nationalists, national capitalists and patriotic religious men were rallied under the ARF.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The fact that in only a few months following its foundation the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland united under it hundreds of thousands of people of various social strata in our country shows what a great trust the ARF enjoyed among our people.

"The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland played a great role in explaining the aims and tasks of our national-liberation struggle to the broad masses of the people and enlisting and rallying all the patriotic forces of Korea under the banner of joint struggle for the liberation of the fatherland."

With the successful organization and unfolding of the united anti-Japanese national front movement, powerful internal revolutionary forces of the Korean people were built up and the revolutionary movement in Korea achieved a big advancement with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as the axis.

Comrade Kim Il Sung organized and carried on the united anti-Japanese national front movement in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle in keeping with the requirements of the developing situation, and thus dealt mortal blows militarily and politically to Japanese imperialism, one of the main forces of international fascism, and made a great contribution to developing the united anti-imperialist front movement on an international scale.

The excellent realization of the united anti-Japanese national front and the immortal achievements in the united anti-Japanese national front movement in our country were precisely a result of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the Korean revolution, and a splendid fruit of his great idea of *Juche*.

With the revolutionary influence of the anti-Japanese armed struggle growing rapidly all over the country and the organizational networks of the ARF extending under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the support and encouragement of the masses of the people to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were further strengthened.

The whole-hearted assistance rendered by the revolutionary masses to the anti-Japanese guerilla units in the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was an expression of their boundless trust in and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, which stemmed from their keen realization that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army led by him was precisely an army fighting truly for their freedom and liberation. It was also attributable to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung created the revolutionary work method of always going among the people and organizing all work believing in and relying on their strength, and personally set an example in applying it, and that he established the revolutionary trait of unity between the army and the people among the guerillas.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said to the following effect:

...Who is our army fighting for? Ours is an army fighting for the country and the people. Herein lie the noble aims of our guerilla struggle and the source of its might....

As fish cannot live without water, so the guerillas cannot live without the people. Only when we trust the people and rely firmly on them in our struggle can we achieve our aims....

Comrade Kim Il Sung always defended the interests of the people thoroughly and, regarding the people's sufferings as his own, exerted all his endeavours to relieve them.

The profound love and solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung for the people evoked from them infinite respect for and deep trust in him and brought them to assist the Korean People's Revolutionary Army with all sincerity.

The Unification of the Fatherland — the Supreme National Task of the Korean People

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The unification of the fatherland is the supreme national task of our people and an urgent question the solution of which brooks no further delay." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, pp. 399-400.)

The Korean people have been suffering from national split for more than 20 years owing to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists. Until now when a new generation has grown up, there have been realized no contact, travel or correspondence between North and South Korea, to say nothing of the unification of the country, the aspiration of the nation.

The gulf between North and South Korea is growing wider in all political, economic and cultural spheres as days go by, and even the common features of our homogeneous nation formed through a long history are fading away gradually.

The territorial partition and national split have caused unfathomable misfortunes and calamities especially to the people in South Korea. They, subjected to double and treble exploitation and oppression by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, live in rags and hunger, exposed to the constant threat of death.

To liberate the South Korean people from the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and unify the divided country is the supreme national task confronting our people today and is an urgent question the solution of which brooks no further delay.

On the basic line of the country's unification, the greatest national aspiration of the Korean people, constantly held to by the Government of the Republic, the great Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The basic line of national unification maintained all along by the Government of our Republic is to unify the North and South by the Korean people themselves independently on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces following the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 84.)

It is the basic line of national unification invariably maintained by the Government of the Republic to unify the country independently by peaceful means on democratic principles without any interference of outside forces.

The line of the Government of the Republic stems from the stand that the issue of Korea's unification must be solved independently in reliance upon the internal force of her nation.

The unification of Korea is a question of restoring the unification of the artificially divided territory, so it is an internal affair of the Korean nation, in which no outside force is allowed to interfere.

Any outside interference in the internal affair of a nation is a flagrant infringement upon its self-determination. National self-determination is a sacred right granted to all nations, and a nation can achieve its virtual progress, development and prosperity only when it enjoys the right to self-determination completely.

The Korean people are a nation, powerful,

resourceful, civilized, diligent, valiant and patriotic, possessed of a strong power of unity and adequate capacity to solve their own problem by themselves.

The Korean people are a nation who, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, crushed Japanese imperialism, attained the restoration and independence of the country, defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors and safeguarded the freedom and independence of the country with honour, and have turned the northern half of the Republic into a socialist power independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence.

The Korean people shaping their own destiny with their own hands splendidly tolerate no outside interference in their internal affairs.

The stand of the Government of the Republic on solving the question of Korea's unification independently by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference is, therefore, quite fair and just when it is considered that the issue of unification is our nation's internal affair and belongs to its inviolable right to self-determination and that the internal force of our people has been prepared for its settlement.

The Government of the Republic also maintains that the issue of Korea's unification should be settled on a democratic basis in accordance with the general will of the entire Korean people. It is because the Korean unification presupposes the establishment of a unified socio-political system in the whole of Korea along with the territorial unification. Now there exist two different social systems in the north and south of our country. In the northern half of the Republic the most progressive socialist system, under which the people have become masters of the power freed from exploitation and oppression, has been established while the society of South Korea under the occupation of the U.S. imperialists remains colonial and semi-feudal.

Under such circumstances, the question of socio-political system to be established in Korea after her unification should be settled only in accordance with the free will of the entire people in North and South Korea.

In solving this question, one side should by no means be allowed to force its will on the other side and, more, the interests of the people must not be sacrificed for certain factions or privileged circles. Therefore, the Government of the Republic consistently holds that the question of Korea's unification should be settled on a democratic basis according to the general will of the entire Korean people.

The Government of the Republic also holds that the unification of Korea should be accomplished by peaceful means on the above-mentioned principles.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Our Party and the Government of the Republic are consistent in their efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question. We have no intention of marching south, we have no intention to solve the question of Korean unification by force of arms." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 403.)

The unswerving stand of the Government of the Republic on the peaceful settlement of the problem of Korea's unification fully conforms to the desire and national interests of the Korean people. It reflects the peace-loving and patriotic stand of the Government of the Republic.

The Government of the Republic wants neither fratricidal war nor sacrifice of precious lives of the people nor destruction of the valuable wealth of the country. This is a vital question of our people, and it is not a tactical slogan or assertion.

Besides, we have an internal force powerful enough to unify our country by peaceful means. We consider that our country can be unified peacefully if we unite the socialist forces in the northern half of the Republic and the patriotic forces in the southern half of the Republic, and maintain that it must be done that way.

However, should the U.S. imperialists and their stooges persistently go against the peaceful unification of Korea and unleash another war of aggression against the northern half of our Republic, we cannot but take up arms to safeguard our revolutionary gains, to accomplish the complete unification and independence of the country.

On ways and means of solving the question of the country's unification independently by peaceful means on a democratic principle, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"It is our consistent view that the question of Korea's unification should be solved through the establishment of a unified central government embracing the representatives of the people of all strata, by means of free general elections in both the North and the South held in a democratic way, free from any interference of outside forces, with the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from South Korea as a prerequisite." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, p. 188.)

The Government of the Republic advanced such proposals many times in the post-war period alone.

Free North-South general elections presuppose the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from South Korea. So long as foreign aggressor troops occupy our territory, there can be neither independence of our nation nor freedom of expression of our popular masses. This is clear to everyone.

In the northern half of the Republic there are no foreign troops. However, South Korea is occupied by the U.S. imperialist aggressor army under U.N. signboard.

So long as the U.S. imperialist aggressor army remains in South Korea we can neither spurn the interference of outside forces nor hold free North-South general elections.

Therefore, in order to conduct free North-South general elections the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops must be driven out of South Korea first of all. Only then can the North-South general elections be held on a democratic principle, we hold.

It is also necessary for the general elections to ensure fully the complete freedom of political activities to all the political parties, public organizations and individual figures as well as the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration in the whole area of North and South Korea.

Along with this, all the citizens should be entitled to elect and to be elected throughout North and South Korea with equal rights, irrespective of party affiliation, political views, property status, education, religious faith and sex.

When these conditions are ensured, the Government of the Republic asserts, the complete unification of the country should be attained by means of establishing a unified democratic government representing the interests of the people of all strata through genuine democratic elections to be held on the principle of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Regarding this as the most realistic way for the unification of Korea, the Government of the Republic has exerted every effort to carry it into practice ever since the liberation.

It also proposed the establishment of a Confederation of North and South Korea as a transitional step for settling the urgent and immediate problems of common concern to the nation and gradually promoting the complete unification of the country, in view of the fact that free North-South general elections cannot be held forthwith.

The Confederation proposed by the Government of the Republic envisages the setting up of a supreme national committee composed of equal numbers of representatives appointed by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the South Korean authorities mainly for co-ordinating the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea in a uniform way and for promoting mutual co-operation and interchange for the common interests of the nation, while retaining the existing political systems in North and South Korea.

The enforcement of the Confederation will make it possible to achieve mutual understanding and co-operation through contacts and negotiations between the North and South and to open a favourable phase for hastening the peaceful unification of the country.

The Government of the Republic has maintained that if the South Korean authorities cannot accept even the Confederation yet, the tribulations caused by the national division should be lessened even a little by realizing the economic and cultural exchanges and the travel of personnel between the North and the South, leaving aside political questions for the time being.

It proposed to the South Korean authorities to realize at least the exchange of correspondence between the North and South Korean people as a humanitarian measure if they were opposed even to the above-mentioned proposal of ours.

It also proposed time and again to the South Korean authorities that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops should be withdrawn from South Korea, the North and South Korean authorities conclude a peace agreement pledging not to resort to armed attack against each other and that the armed forces of North and South Korea should be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively, so as to eliminate tension and create the atmosphere of mutual trust between the North and the South.

And the Government of the Republic has repeatedly clarified its readiness to abrogate the military pacts it concluded with foreign countries on condition that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from South Korea and the South Korean authorities scrap the military pacts and agreements they concluded with foreign countries.

All these proposals of the Government of the Republic are the most fair and realistic ones acceptable to anyone who sincerely desires the peaceful unification of Korea, and reasonable ones the justness of which will be admitted by anyone who can judge things squarely.

But none of these proposals have been realized owing to the unwarranted acts of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

Each time the U.S. imperialists and the successive puppets of South Korea answered our sincere efforts with aggressive provocations, turning down all reasonable and just proposals of the Government of the D.P.R.K. for the country's peaceful unification.

All the facts unequivocally show that the re-

sponsibility for the failure of Korea's unification rests entirely with the U.S. imperialists who, occupying South Korea by force of arms, are enforcing a policy of splitting our nation and with the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique who, in league with the U.S. imperialists, are betraying the country and nation.

If the South Korean people drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and tear down the present puppet regime and any progressive forces in South Korea seize power and accept the just unification line of the Government of the Republic, then the question of Korea's unification can be solved peacefully on a democratic basis even now.

As for the so-called "U.N.-supervised elections" advocated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique it is no more than a screen of the U.S. imperialists to cover their insidious aggressive scheme to extend their colonial system in South Korea to the whole of Korea. The Korean people are well aware of the nature of the so-called "U.N.-supervised elections."

Through the "U.N.-supervised elections" imposed upon the people of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have rigged up successive puppet regimes there since 1948 when they framed up the puppet regime of arch-traitor Syngman Rhee. When it was overthrown by the April 1960 Popular Uprising of the South Korean people they placed another old lackey Chang Myun in the puppet regime. Then finding that Chang Myun was unable to maintain their disintegrating colonial rule and check the struggle of the South Korean people for the country's unification, they now instigated their special agents Pak Jung Hi military gangsters to capture power.

This is the very nature of the "U.N.-supervised elections."

In the light of its Charter providing for the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations too, the U.N. has no right to meddle in the question of Korea's unification, an internal affair of the Korean people. Moreover, the U.N. slid into a belligerent side, having its flag usurped by the U.S. imperialists in the war of aggression in Korea. Thus the U.N. has long lost even its moral right to meddle in the Korean question.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists bring the "Korean question" to the U.N. every year and talk much about the "U.N.-supervised elections." This is no more than a trick to veil their aggressive design to occupy the whole of Korea and evade their responsibility for the failure of Korea's unification by pilfering the U.N. label.

No sinister intrigue of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, can help them cover their true nature as the prime mover keeping Korea divided for upward of 20 years.

Now the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the South Korean puppet clique, are working hard to ignite a new war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, doggedly opposing the independent, peaceful unification of Korea.

The manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to unleash another war in Korea have already reached a grave stage. Owing to the intensified military provocative manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Korea is in a daily growing danger of war which may break out at any moment.

The occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism and its aggressive policy are the source of all misfortunes of our nation, the main obstacle in the way to Korea's unification and the constant cause keying up tension in Korea and bringing the situation to the brink of war.

So long as the U.S. imperialists and their stooges remain in South Korea, the South Korean people cannot extricate themselves from the wretched plight of today nor can there be the peaceful unification of the country and a lasting peace in Korea.

In order to accomplish the unification of the country, prevent a new war, maintain and consolidate peace in Korea it is imperative above all to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea. This is the prerequisite to Korea's unification and the basic condition for averting a new war in Korea.

The unification of Korea, whatever specific way there may be, can be realized only after the U.S. imperialist aggressors are driven out of South Korea and the South Korean puppet regime is overturned.

The Korean people under the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are exerting every effort to achieve the country's unification, the aspiration of the nation, without fail in our generation.

The day is drawing near when our country will be unified through the vigorous struggle that is going on in North and South Korea under the banner of the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, through the patriotic struggle of the overseas Korean compatriots and through the struggle of the revolutionary people of the world who are supporting and encouraging the Korean people in their just struggle.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, will be expelled from South Korea sooner or later, the South Korean puppet clique be toppled by the people's struggle, and Korea will be unified peacefully by the Korean people themselves on a democratic principle.

In the Warm Bosom of the Fatherly Marshal

CHOE YONG SUK

Our children whose parents were killed by the fiendish U.S. imperialist aggressors in the last Fatherland Liberation War, are growing up as happily as those who have their real parents, studying to their hearts' content under the warm care of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Choe Yong Suk and her three sisters, whose father was killed by a heavy bombing of the U.S. imperialist bandits during the war and whose mother died later, are growing up in happiness with nothing more to desire in the world under the deep solicitude and meticulous care of the Marshal.

Among many stories about the warm love given by the fatherly Leader to them, below we introduce you a note of Choe Yong Suk, the eldest sister, saying what happened last year to them.

* * *

Marshal Kim Il Sung, our father, is most tender-hearted in the world, and he loves the people as he would do his own kith and kin. Indeed our people living in the Marshal's bosom as warm as sunshine are the happiest in the world.

Everybody would feel his genial affection, but we feel it deeper in our hearts than anyone else since we have grown up in happiness enjoying warmer affection personally shown by the Marshal.

Ten years have already drifted by since the Marshal embraced us in his warm heart, feeling sorry for us who lost parents early in life.

It would be impossible for me to fully relate here what a great affection the Marshal has shown us and brought us up to live in happiness in these years, even if I should write volumes of books. So I would like to confine myself to only a few things that have happened of late.

It was September 8 last year.

I went to Mangyongdae that day, too, since it is the place I like to visit. And it is the spiritual birthplace of the 40 million Korean people where the fatherly Marshal was born and spent his childhood. Whenever I visit Mangyongdae which always offers attractions to my mind, I feel as if it welcomed me to nestle me in its arms. Naturally, it has become my favourite haunt.

That day I had a jolly time throughout and was coming back home, when several cars were seen passing by me, having sped along from behind. It was around 7 p.m.

At that time I was lost deep in a thought of the fatherly Marshal who loves us so much and, accordingly, I paid little attention to the cars.

But one of them in the rear pulled up by me. Off the car was a personage, who asked me. "You are Comrade Choe Yong Suk, aren't you?"

He gave me a lift on acknowledging my identity and drove off. The other cars that had passed ahead were seen waiting us.

The car carrying me came to a halt by one of them. In that car I found the fatherly Marshal with a genial smile all over his face, whom I longed for and adored, awake or asleep.

At that moment, out of excitement and joy I threw myself in the Marshal's arms innocently, without offering proper greetings to him but simply crying "Father!"

"So it is you Yong Suk, beyond mistake. Where have you been off to?" asked the Marshal, stroking my hand affectionately.

The Marshal who loves us so much with a constant solicitude, noticed me even at the sight of my back in his car when it slipped me by, called a halt and sent for me.

I answered to all his questionings.

The Marshal then wanted me to come along with him to his residence, remarking that he had intended to see me for discussion about matters concerning my future as I had been through the college.

This was how I headed for the residence of the Marshal riding precisely with him in his car.

The car soon glided into the courtyard of his residence. The Marshal's little children and the mother came out to receive me gladly, and I wondered how my coming there was brought to their knowledge. Indeed, I was also glad to see them as if to reunite with my own long-separated mother and brothers. I was led into a room by the mother and the children.

That night I stayed there for over three hours amidst the utmost affection of the fatherly Marshal and the mother and played about merrily with their children.

The Marshal and the mother, as usual, asked me tender-heartedly if Yong Ok, Yong Sil and Yong Hi were studying hard in good health, what I was served with at the dormitory of the college and whether I did not go hungry. And at the supper they invited me to take more, passing tasty dishes to me one after another.

The Marshal displayed tender solicitude for my future and the life of my younger sisters as a whole.

"Well, what is your future plan? Now that you have come out of the college, which do you prefer, to have a flat provided and live with your sisters or to let them fare on as they do now, each at her dormitory?" the Marshal asked me after supper.

When the fatherly Marshal sent us to the bereft children's school, saying that little children like us could hardly attend school while keeping house by

Comrade Premier together with Choi Yong Suk and her three sisters

ourselves, he showed a profound concern for us so that we might share a room at the school dormitory to live all together lest we, who had lived in a house in mutual reliance after the death of our parents, should feel lonely staying in separate rooms.

But on our graduation therefrom we went on to different schools of higher grade. This compelled us to live separately for the past few years.

Needless to say, we did not feel lonely at all though living separated. But, to be frank, a thought was embedded in a corner of our hearts that we would live a life in one and the same house again. The Marshal was reading our minds already.

I was so deeply touched by the warm love of the fatherly Marshal, who showed the utmost solicitude fathoming our minds to the bottom, that I was unable to give him an answer at once, a lump standing in my throat.

The Marshal resumed his talk after a while.

"I'll tell you what. You shall have a flat provided near your work place, close to the schools of your sisters and not far from the supply centre, a rice-cooking factory, a grocer's shop and a laundry. Then, four of you all may get together again to live a cosy life."

And he went on quietly.

"You must be so much eager to live together since you have lived separately for several years already...."

At these words of the fatherly Marshal I could hardly keep back the warm tears streaming down my face.

In the days when the Marshal was beating down the enemy Japanese imperialists crossing the Paekdu ridges, he saw to it that even a sheet of blanket carried for his own use was laid over the ailing children, saying that even a hundred blankets would never give peace to his mind so long as they were without bedclothes. Even under the difficult circumstances of the war in which the Korean people fought against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Marshal embraced the war orphans in his bosom to rear them to live in happiness, remarking that a thought of them would keep him wide awake at midnight. Even amidst the ruins after the war, the first thing the Marshal did was to build schools for the rising generations. The fatherly Marshal embraced us in his bosom with the warm paternal affection, sorry for us who were deprived of our parents, and enabled us to grow up receiving education without envying anyone else in the world. Now that we have become grown-ups, the fatherly Marshal reads our minds to the bottom and takes care of us in this way. Even one's own parents would hardly show such a warm, great affection for their children as he does us.

It was toward 10 p.m. that I took leave of the Marshal.

The mother favoured me with a great generosity, saying that I might find myself in want to begin to work since I had just graduated from the college.

The Marshal and the mother personally came out to see me off.

I felt my heart swelling with happiness while riding home in a car arranged for me by the Marshal, along the beautiful night streets of Pyongyang.

"Well, your face is radiant, Yong Suk. There must have happened something good to you today." When I got into my room, my roommates surrounded me with these remarks. I could not conceal my delight and happiness over the meeting with the fatherly Marshal the thought of whom never left me, awake or asleep.

The following day I went straight to

the dormitory of Kim Il Sung University soon after daybreak to tell my younger sisters, as soon as possible, about my meeting with the fatherly Marshal. It was September 9, our national holiday, and so it was off-day for everybody. Stepping into Yong Sil's room, I found Yong Hi, student of the Foreign Languages School, there. She was teasing her elder sister Yong Sil to go with her to call on me.

I related to my younger sisters all the details about how I had met the fatherly Marshal and what he had told me. As they eagerly asked me to tell them about it over and over again, I repeated the story many a time.

My younger sisters leapt with joy, clapping their hands innocently, over the possibility of our four sisters living together again thanks to the Marshal's favours.

A few days later, a person came to me from the city people's committee and told me to move into the flat designated by the Marshal.

Our flat selected by the Marshal was on the second floor of a nice apartment house that stands on a scenic spot by the River Taedong-gang.

Yong Ok and Yong Sil, students of Kim Il Sung University, and Yong Hi, student of the Foreign Languages School, were seen in the flat together with their classmates, when I got into there. Aunts in the neighbourhood were also there to congratulate us who moved to a new flat.

It was a two-roomed flat with highly-glazed floor, furnished with a cabinet with comfortable, clean bedclothes in it, the beds with embroidered coverlets on them, bookshelves, desks plus other furnitures and things needed in our daily life and study.

What was more, the whole set of kitchenware was neatly arranged in the kitchen—the earthenware rice pot filled with rice, pots for oil and soy with beautiful flower-patterns, aluminium cooking pots and kettles and even a small soypot. Added to these was a cupboard with neat and fine ceramic and glass wares in it.

It was our home provided by the fatherly Marshal for us four sisters, and all in it were the household articles provided us by the fatherly Marshal.

The Marshal's favours are higher than the mountain, deeper than the sea, the people say. The fatherly Marshal embraced us in his warm heart, the orphan sisters living a lone life, and made us grow up most happily in the world. Now that I came out of the college, he personally provided me with such a nice flat and a complete set of household articles, so that we four sisters might get together to live a harmonious life. True, even the mountain and sea cannot stand comparison with the favours of the fatherly Marshal either in height or in depth.

The big tears of happiness rolled down the faces of us who were looking up to the Marshal's portrait respectfully placed on the wall. "High indeed are the favours of our Marshal!" the aunts in the neighbourhood said, wiping tears from their faces with handkerchieves.

That night we four sisters lay down side by side, each nestling under the comfortable, clean bedclothes sent by the Marshal.

Sleep did not come though it was well past midnight. So I sat up in my bed.

The faces of my sisters who fell in a deep slumber under the comfortable bedclothes looked really lovely and beautiful like a peony in full bloom. No one in the world would be happier than we, indeed.

The thread of my reminiscences dated back ten years.

It was on April 29, 1960 that we were embraced in the warm bosom of the fatherly Marshal. I was 16 years old then. The Marshal displayed so a tender solicitude for me, saying that it must have been very hard for me to attend school while keeping house together with my sisters, that I burst into a convulsive sob, nestling my head on the Marshal's breast.

"Don't cry, don't, Yong Suk. You ought not to shed tears since you are a householder...." With this, the fatherly Marshal patted me on the shoulder to stroke me down. Even now I feel as if his voice at that time were ringing in my ears. Ten years have elapsed since we were embraced in his warm bosom.

Indeed, we would have been suffering a bitter fate unless we had been born into this wonderful society and unless we had been embraced in the infinitely benign bosom of the fatherly Marshal who cherishes the great love for the people.

My dead mother would be much delighted if she knew all these facts that we grew up in the warm, paternal bosom of the Marshal, studying and playing about merrily, and have now come to live a happy life in one and the same house under his utmost care.

This was how our happy life of today began in the new home provided by the Marshal.

Even after that, the Marshal often sent the cadres to take care of us, worrying about whether we were properly keeping house, whether my sisters were attending their schools regularly and whether any of us fell ill.

On the last New Year's Eve a thing happened that moved us deeply; the Marshal personally sent us the New Year's gifts.

The person who brought us the Marshal's gifts told us:

"The Marshal feels very sorry not to spend the New Year's Day with you."

Holding in our arms the valuable gifts permeated with the warm-hearted feeling of a real father, we felt so grateful to the Marshal for his favours, who was deeply concerned about us at all times, not forgetting us even though he was under the pressure of state affairs, big and small, that we shed tears again.

We are now enjoying a boundless happy life.

Our hearts are occupied with the one thought that we will work and study harder still so that we may become the genuine daughters of the fatherly Marshal, the daughters of the Workers' Party of Korea who live up to his expectations.

We know well that to arm ourselves with the great revolutionary ideas of the Marshal and devote our all to the Party and the revolution in accordance with his teachings is the only way for us to repay, though only a little, the great favours of the Marshal who embraced us orphans in his bosom and reared us with a warm affection that even our parents could not give.

The Marshal taught me that the teaching profession was not an easy job and that it was so much important, when he allotted me to a post of teacher as I wanted.

I am firmly determined to do my bit in educating the rising generations into the revolutionary soldiers immensely loyal to the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung and into the versatilely developed fine Communists so that I may repay, though only a bit, the Marshal for his great love and utmost care directed to us.

I wish the respected and beloved fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung good health and a long life from the bottom of my heart.

Epochal Measure for the Improvement of the People's Livelihood

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decision on drastically increasing again the wages of all the workers, technicians and office employees on August 31 last at a time when the whole country was seething with the unprecedented great revolutionary upsurge to meet the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political enthusiasm and great labour achievements.

According to the decision, the wages of the workers, technicians and office employees are to be raised by 31.5 per cent on an average from September 1 on the principle of increasing low wages greatly and high wages a little, with the average monthly wage being 70 *won*.

The recent measure for wage increase taken by the Party and the Government, which constitutes a brilliant landmark in the enhancement of the people's well-being, is another manifestation of the infinite warm solicitude and parental love of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for our working people; it has really a great significance for the improvement of our people's livelihood and the accomplishment of our revolutionary cause.

The recent wage hike bespeaks of successful fulfilment of the basic task of the Seven-Year Plan to elevate the living standards of the people one stage higher as a whole and marks an epochal event in making the livelihood of the working people of all strata more bountiful, improving it evenly and raising it onto a high level commensurate with socialist society.

The new measure for wage increase which was taken in the wake of the enforcement of numerous steps for the systematic improvement of the people's living vividly proves the real advantages and inexhaustible vitality of the best socialist system of our country which has been established by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

This will help our entire people to have a better understanding of the superiority of the socialist system through actual life, further strengthen their conviction of the complete victory of socialism and display a higher degree of revolutionary resolve and zeal to devote themselves to the struggle for further consolidating and developing our socialist fatherland and socialist system.

The latest popular measure which is of epochal significance for further enhancement of the material and cultural life of the people in the northern half of the Republic will arouse an infinite yearning for the ever prosperous and developing northern half of the Republic among the South Korean people now groaning in the mire of starvation, unemployment and poverty owing to the evil colonial fascist terrorist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys; it will encourage and stimulate them to come out more resolutely in the sacred anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle for freedom and liberation and for national unification.

The sharp wage increase, which will lay another heavy burden on the state under the present tense situation in which economic construction and defence upbuilding are being carried on in parallel in face of the ever-intensified manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialist aggressors for war provocation, is a brilliant fruition of the line of building an independent national economy originally set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, as well as of the distinguished policy and wise leadership of the Leader who has always showed deep attention to the problems of pushing ahead economic construction and improving the people's living and solved them splendidly.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, put forward long ago the *Juche*-motivated line of laying the powerful basis for an independent national economy to solve the problem of the people's livelihood on our own strength without relying on others and has striven to ensure that the foundation of an independent economy was laid and further expanded and strengthened, tiding over manifold difficulties and trials even in the postwar days when everything had been burnt down to ashes.

Under the sagacious leadership of the Leader our national economy has developed apace; particularly, with the rapid progress of the country's industrialization and technical revolution in the period of the Seven-Year Plan, the powerful heavy industry base has been further readjusted and reinforced along modern lines, the solid light industry base has become able to produce various good-quality consumer goods in large quantities and the reliable foundation of the advanced socialist rural economy free from crop failure under whatever natural climatic conditions has been laid.

The recent signal measure for raising the wages of the workers, technicians and office employees by 31.5 per cent on an average at a time is based on the inexhaustible vitality of the independent national economy built by our Party and people under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader; it has been an outcome of the dynamic progress of socialist construction which we have carried on firmly grasping proletarian dictatorship and technical revolution in close combination of each other; and it has been possible thanks to the incessant, speedy growth of the large-scaled socialist economy and the rapid increase of the national income.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has made it possible to improve the people's livelihood systematically while properly maintaining the balance between accumulation and consumption in the national economic life and keeping on a high tempo of enlarged reproduction and the construction of defences, and ensured that various ways and means were sought most properly for the betterment of the people's living.

The recent measure for a drastic wage increase is an embodiment of the consistent popular policy of our Party and Government and a proud fruition brought about in the course of realizing the great plan of the Leader for further enhancing the general living standards of the people during the period of the Seven-Year Plan.

In his report to the Fourth Congress of the Party Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, taught as follows:

"When the Seven-Year Plan is fulfilled, the might of our country will have grown as never before, and our society will take on a new appearance.

"...Our town and countryside will be more beautifully constructed, and all the life of our people will become bountiful, cultural and more pleasant." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. III, p. 134.)

The bright vista opened up by the Leader has been translated into reality today by the energetic struggle of the Party and the people under his wise leadership.

In order to improve the people's livelihood evenly and generally the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw that various measures were taken in recent years to lower the prices of mass consumption goods by a large margin on several occasions, markedly raise the wages of low-paid workers, technicians and office employees as well as of the teachers in the field of common education, make the state supply the children of creches and kindergartens and the pupils with clothes and shoes at lower prices and considerably increase state expenditure for food category at sanatoria and hospitals.

He also gave a great benefit to the working people through the medium of social and cultural services.

With the rapid increase of the state budgetary expenditure on the people's living the working people of our country receive from the state additional benefits equivalent to their wage income. Particularly, they are provided by the state with food, fuel, houses and other facilities almost for nothing.

In accordance with the great original line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung our Party and Government have completely abolished taxation in the countryside for the first time in history, extensively conducted capital construction in the countryside by state investment, supplied many machines and equipment without charge and built many rural modern houses at state expense, with the result that the peasants pulled down centuries-old mud huts and are leading a happy life in cosy modern houses like urban inhabitants.

Despite the claims of a busy life, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited factories, enterprises, farm villages and even obscure local industry factories and remote mountain villages across the land and, personally giving on-the-spot guidance there, set forth the concrete tasks for the further improvement of the people's livelihood and taught in detail ways and means for their implementation.

Our people are enjoying a happy life, free from all worries about food, clothing and housing and about the education of their children and medical treatment. And yet the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is always concerned to make our people's life more bountiful, personally solved the problem of subsidiary food by having vegetable production industrialized through the introduction of a water sprinkling system and by having large-sized modern chicken factories set up in various places, and personally initiated again the mass movement for the construction of local industry factories to provide the people with various cheap and useful daily necessaries.

Thanks to the active labour struggle of the working people who have risen up in response to the appeal of the respected and beloved Leader, more than 1,760 local industry factories including about 500 factories dedicated as gifts to the Fifth Party Congress have sprung up in a little more than half a year like mushrooms after the rain and have already started to turn out great quantities of goods to fully satisfy the ever-growing needs of the people.

The entire working people of our country are enjoying a happy life free from any worry about food, clothing and housing without envying anyone in the world in the socialist paradise provided by the great Leader where everybody, freed from exploitation and oppression, is entitled to have a job, and enjoys schooling and free medical treatment; their life is becoming more pleasant, more bountiful and more civilized with each passing day.

Along with various measures for the betterment of the material and cultural life of the working people the recent radical wage increase manifests the profound solicitude of the Leader for the people and eloquently shows the great vitality of the correct line and policy of our Party which regards it as the supreme principle governing its activities to promote the welfare of the people.

The entire working people of our country are filled with the feelings of boundless gratitude to and profound reverence for the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has provided them with the most advanced socialist system, made them lead the happiest and worthy life under this system and this time again directed deep concern for the betterment of their livelihood. They are firmly determined to remain boundlessly faithful to the Leader and march forward ever more vigorously along the road indicated by him.

The Korean people will further expedite the complete victory of socialism, the unification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution by continuously advancing at "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, in the spirit that they displayed in hoisting the flag of victory over the height of the Seven-Year Plan before the Fifth Party Congress, rallied closer around the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Radical Change in the Life of Coal Miners

HONG RAE HI

The shaft towers with hoists which work around the clock soar high up into the sky as if to demonstrate the leaping development of the country. Cosy dwelling houses stand in rows around the grand House of Culture. This is a glimpse of the colliery where Comrade Kim Jik Hyon works. The work of coal miners there is joyful and their life is happy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In socialist society people are all free from exploitation and oppression; they all work and live well, study and develop.... People all live without any worries about food and clothing, and all people are entitled to work, study and receive medical treatment if they fall ill." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. III, p. 478.)

Under the socialist system established by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the position of coal miners of the colliery at the northern tip of our country has undergone a radical change and their life is full of joy, as in case with all other working people in our country.

This radical change in their life owes entirely to the pre-eminent leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, to his high virtues and parental solicitude.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader of the 40 million Korean people, personally visited the faraway colliery on four occasions to look closely after the life and work of the coal miners there, and thus brought them such a new life as today.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that pits were provided with sufficient labour safety devices to enable the colliers to work underground with ease, and taught them in detail how to carry on the labour protection work with credit and created all conditions for the purpose.

As a result, in every coal field the gangway was driven with iron props and mechanization introduced in the operation of loading, unloading and hauling coal. This made the work of colliers safer and easier.

Powerful motor-driven fans remove coal dust from pits. Ventilating devices introduce fresh air into the pits. And humidity is absorbed in pits.

At a hewing face I had a chat with Comrade Ryang Jae Ho, Merited Miner who has worked as a hewer since the 1930's when the colliery was developed and who is now a teacher. He gave me a short account of the miserable life of the coal miners there under Japanese imperialist rule.

Before the liberation, many workers at the colliery either died or became disabled from slave labour imposed on them by the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers.

The Noguchi zaibatsu of Japan which ran the colliery, blinded by profit-making, drove the coal miners into the underground pits which were likely to cave in at any moment.

There was a terrible cave-in or gas explosion causing heavy casualties to hewers almost every day.

Colliers worked at the risk of their lives in the horrible pits but what they got for it was starvation wage in the literal sense of the word.

Even their meagre wages were usually pocketed by the proprietor of workingmen's quarters, and they ran into heavy debt.

On top of this, the villainous overseer took 8 jon as commission when he drove a collier to the pit. He was so cruel that coal miners could not lie down on bed, to say nothing of medical treatment, even when they fell ill.

The colliery was really a horrible hell where one could neither work nor live no matter how hard one might try.

The great victory in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put an end to the history of national sufferings and brought our people a new world.

With the liberation of the fatherland the colliers there came to live a free, happy life without envying others in the world as masters of the country, masters of the colliery, under the profound solicitude of the Party and the Leader.

Now the colliers get high wages and service allowances.

Besides, they are supplied free of charge with meat, fish, edible oil and sugar, and uniforms, work clothes, boots, raincoats and gloves are issued gratis to them by the state.

As seen above, they live an affluent life. Nevertheless, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, has shown constant concern for them to live a better life.

Here is an instance among many.

During his visit to the colliers' residential quarters, he paid a call at the houses of the workers and technicians and had a full grasp of their living. Noting with satisfaction that they were living a well-to-do life, the Leader earnestly instructed the leading functionaries concerned to see that good houses were built for the colliers and that the supply service for them was further improved lest the slightest inconvenience should be caused to their life.

More, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized an agro-stock farm to supply the coal miners with more subsidiary foodstuff and saw to it that the mess halls, dormitories, laundries, nurseries and kindergartens were well furnished. Not only that. The Leader sent even buses for the convenience of the colliers when going to and from work places and for the management of the sanatorium and rest home of the coal miners.

Feeling deeply in my heart the boundless love of the great Leader, I went to the residential quarters of the coal miners together with them.

Gay laughter and singing mingled with the melody of Kayakum flowed out of colliers' houses through their windows flung wide open. Also through them could be seen the rooms well furnished with cabinets full of beautiful flower-patterned beddings, sewing machines, radio sets and other nice furniture. The affluent life of the colliers gladdened me indeed.

When I dropped in at a house, I found the householder Comrade Li Jang Yong busy preparing for a study-visit to the sites of revolutionary battles in Ryanggang Province.

"I feel as if in a dream, indeed," he began to talk about his honour and happy life of today as a coal miner.

"It was really hard to make a living under the tyrannical rule of the enemy Japanese imperialists. I tramped the streets in quest of livelihood. But now I enjoy high social respect; every year I either make a study-visit like this or go to a rest home. How happy I am now! All these owe to the socialist system established by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people...."

True, today our colliers, as the leading class of our country, live and work as full-fledged members of society full of pride in being the builders of socialism and communism and in making the revolution.

The colliery has one deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and 20 or more deputies to the local power organs of all levels. They take part in the discussion of all the state affairs, big or small, and serve faithfully the fatherland and the people.

Indeed, the name of the coal miner is proud and his life is worthy today.

Recently the Cabinet of the DPRK again decided to raise markedly the wages of the colliers who live a happy life enjoying the benefits of one-month paid leave once a year, holiday-making at state expense either at a rest home or at a health resort, free education and free medical service.

There are primary and middle schools and a higher technical school and a college in the colliers' residential quarters. They enable children of coal miners to receive nine-year compulsory education and get higher education receiving the stipend from the state.

Comrade Kim Gwang Se was born into a poor family whose members had served the landlords as their servants and dug coal as colliers from generation to generation. Naturally, he had to live through all sorts of sufferings in the past. But now his seven sons and daughters are all growing up as reliable workers of the state, getting education at the kindergarten and schools of all levels up to college in their quarters.

Hundreds of colliers have already graduated from the factory college, and many others are now attending it.

Tunneller Choe Yun Yong is now 52 years old. In the past he sealed the "contract of employment" with his thumb without knowing shackling conditions therein. For 25 years following liberation he has studied hard and graduated from the factory college. Now he is chief engineer of a pit.

Comrade Yun Yong Hwang, a hewer and a student of the factory college, presented a paper to the national scientific forum. Tunneller Hwang Se Guk advanced an important technical innovation proposal for the mechanization of tunnelling operation after his graduation from the college.

Under socialist system the talents of the people are in full bloom and their life becomes more and more cultured.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader of the 40 million Korean people, prizes human life most and directs the greatest concern to the health of the working people.

Under the utmost solicitude of the Leader the colliers there live free from the pain of sickness.

When Comrade Premier once visited the colliery, he saw to it that beds of the hospital attached to the colliery increased, more doctors were allocated there and larger quantities of medical appliances and medicament supplied to it so that the coal miners could receive ample medical treatment.

In this way, more than ten specialized departments were organized at the hospital, the hospital was provided with hundreds of beds and a sanatorium was built near the spring for balneal treatment.

The medical workers of the hospital and first-aid station of the colliery make it a rule to go to the work places and carefully look after the workers' health.

After their day's work, the coal miners go to the room for physical treatment built in their pit and lie down under the ultraviolet appliance sent by Comrade Premier. They then inform the doctors in charge of their health condition.

All the employees undergo medical examination more than twice a year. In case the slightest symptoms of a disease are detected in anyone, he is sent to a hospital or sanatorium to get treatment and prevent its further aggravation.

So they do not suffer from any serious disease nor lose time to receive medical treatment no matter what slight disease they may suffer from.

In the past most of colliers who worked for a few years in the pit suffered from a respiratory trouble due to inhalation of coal-dust and other occupational diseases. Now that working conditions have radically been improved and the policy of public health service executed thoroughly, such an occupational disease is hardly to be found among the coal miners today.

Even those who got crippled in the bygone days have now become able-bodied under the socialist system and render their services at the labour front.

Comrades Li Hang Sik and Song Ki Chon, returnees from Japan, underwent hospital treatment for more than a year and were cured of serious chronical diseases. They now work with vigor at the colliery. The amount of medical fees borne by the state for each of them equals more than three years' wage of an ordinary worker in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

It is far beyond imagination that in capitalist society a worker who lives a hard life can afford to pay that much money for his medical treatment.

Facts tell us that the capitalist society is a terrible hell on earth, and the socialist society is a world good for the working people to live and work in.

Immensely happy are the coal miners of Chollima Korea, the socialist country where all the people live and work in the warm bosom of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Metal Industry: Rapid Strides Along the Line of Independence

The metal industry, together with the machine-building industry, forms the core of heavy industry, the basis of the development of the national economy.

Our Party, according to the *Juche*-oriented and original line of building an independent national economy set forth early by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, has taken measures for developing the metal industry relying on our own sources of fuel and raw materials.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the concrete direction and ways for developing the metal industry on the stand of *Juche* at every period and each stage of the development of the revolution.

Today under the leadership of the Leader the metal industry of our country has been completely got rid of the colonial lopsidedness and one-sidedness and healed the scars of the three-year war (June 1950-July 1953) provoked by the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors, and has been reconstructed, expanded or newly built with up-to-date technique so as to fully meet not only demand of the national economy but also the demands of national defence, society, culture, etc.

It can be said that the Hwanghae Iron Works—a large comprehensive metallurgical industry base equipped with modern technique under the personal guidance and care of the fatherly Leader—is an epitome showing the giant strides made by our independent metal industry.

The Hwanghae Iron Works today produces a large amount of steel, steel materials and second-processing products with our own raw materials and force and thus reliably supplies various steel materials needed in economic construction and defence upbuilding.

During the last Fatherland Liberation War, our enemy, the U.S. imperialists, showered more than two one-ton bombs per square metre on this iron works, reducing it to ashes.

If someone asks the working class of Korea what enabled them to build such an independent metallurgical industry as it is, they should have to tell him, before anything else, about what happened on July 29, 1953, three days after the defeat of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Early that morning, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a great plan for postwar rehabilitation and construction, paid a visit to the Hwanghae Iron Works.

Informed of the arrival of the Premier, thousands of workers turned out on the streets, shouting "Manse."

He told those who were out to meet him:

"I eagerly wished to see you during the war!" Then he shook hands with each of them.

At the moment, all the workers present there recalled with deep emotions the day when they had the honour of tapping out the first charge of molten iron in the presence of the Premier in the year following the country's liberation.

Events of that day vividly came across their minds. At that time they built a bigger open hearth on the very spot where the older one had stood, though the Japanese imperialists predicted after their defeat that we could hardly rebuild it even in ten years, and put the open hearth into operation in the presence of the respected and beloved Leader General Kim Il Sung.

And they recalled the words the Premier told them on that day:

...Look! Our workers are teeming molten steel. Japs said we could not rebuild the furnace in ten years. But now, in less than one year, our workers did it and discharge molten steel like that! A brilliant victory, indeed! This is the first victory our workers have gained in the building of a new, democratic state, and the first step of our metal industry....

This is how the new history of iron production started in our country. It was at that time that our independent national industry began gaining deep roots and spreading its branches.

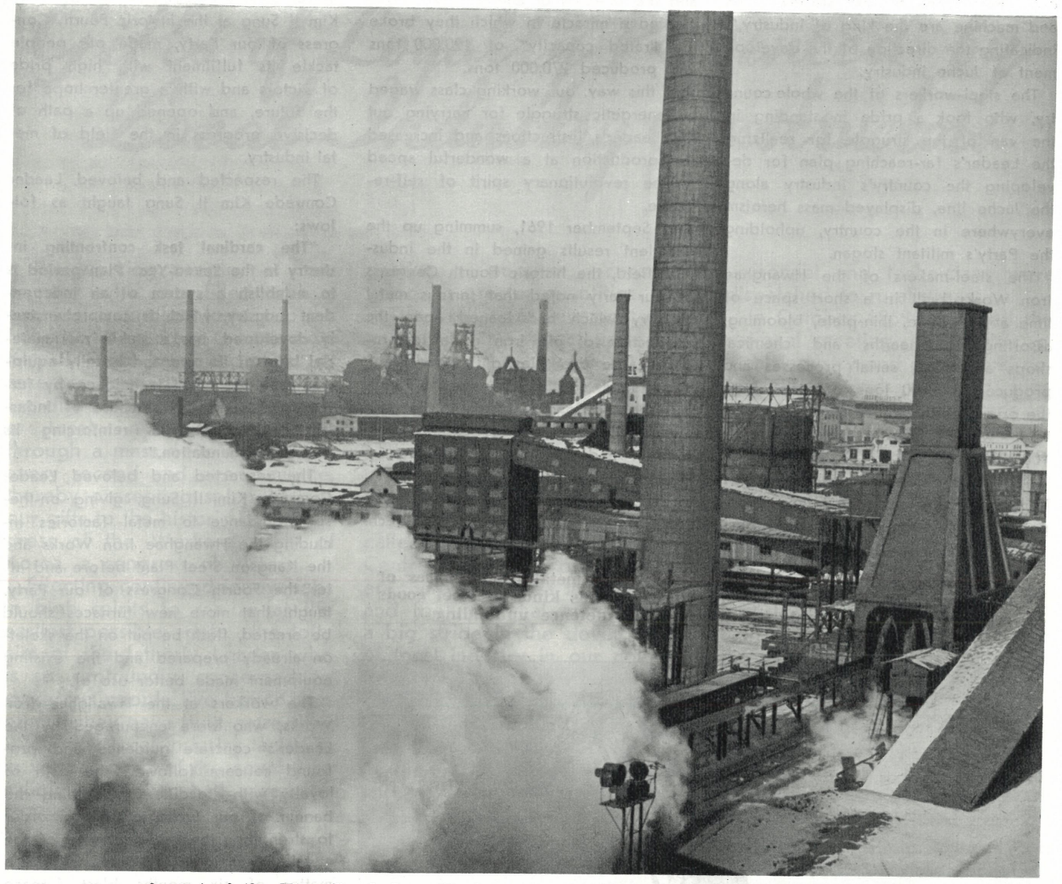
The Leader who had thus created new history of iron production visited the Hwanghae Iron Works again on the third day after the ceasefire.

That day he looked around the compound of the works lying on the debris and, setting forth the grand blueprint of the postwar rehabilitation and construction, said about the orientation for the rehabilitation of the iron works as follows:

...In the reconstruction of the national economy, the priority must be given to heavy industry and the rebuilding of the Hwanghae Iron Works must be begun with the open-hearth furnaces. That is the only way to secure iron and steel needed in the reconstruction of the national economy as a whole. Iron is needed in reconstructing factories, in building houses and even turning out cloth. Everything depends on steel. So we must restore the open-hearth furnaces first of all to have more steel....

Comrade Kim Il Sung, who believed in the indomitable will and strength of our working class and foresaw the bright future of Korea which would march on dealing mortal blows at the U.S. imperialists, made the following remarks, infusing warm flame of self-reliance into the hearts of the workers:

...You should build bigger open-hearth furnaces where the small ones were wrecked by the American rogues and erect brick houses where the straw-thatched ones stood, and thereby show the mettle of the Koreans to the American devils in rehabilitation and construction, too....



A part of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, one of the great metallurgical bases, which our heroic working class built fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance

The workers there, who had been at a loss what to do on the heaps of ashes wrought by the barbarous bombings of the U.S. imperialists, came to have a clear sight of the road ahead of them. Keeping in their hearts the Leader's teachings word by word, they made up their minds:

"If we can produce iron with raw materials and fuel rich in our country, we can produce iron as much as our country needs, without any obstacles. This is the way to lay the material and technical foundations of an independent national economy.

"As the Premier taught us, we must rehabilitate the open hearths as early as possible in the spirit with which we beat down the American rogues. Let us solve everything, such as technique and equipment, on our own."

As they made the *Juche* idea of the Leader their flesh and bones, their hearts burnt with conviction in victory and boundless courage and creative wisdom surged in them.

There were dearths of materials, equipments, technique and all in rehabilitation, but they rehabilitated the open-hearth furnaces one by one, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance inspired by the Leader and seeking what they lacked and making what they had not.

Only in less than a year, they built an open-hearth furnace with capacity twice larger than that of the old one destroyed by the U.S. imperialists, the enemy, and dealt another hard blow to the U.S. imperialists, who prattled that "North Korea would not be able to rise again even in a hundred years."

At the metal factories all over the country, too, as at the Hwanghae Iron Works, new miracles and innovations were created with each passing day in postwar rehabilitation and construction, under the uplifted banner of *Juche* industry.

Thus in a short span of less than three years our working class far exceeded the pre-liberation level in the quantity of production and technical equipment.

As we embarked on the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan, the demand of the national economy for steel materials, increased further still.

Just at that time, in September 1958, Comrade Kim Il Sung convened a plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee to further consolidate the inde-

pendence of our metal industry and put forward the militant slogan "Iron and machine are the king of industry," indicating the direction of the development of *Juche* industry.

The steel-workers of the whole country, who took a pride in standing in the van of the struggle for realizing the Leader's far-reaching plan for developing the country's industry along the *Juche* line, displayed mass heroism everywhere in the country, upholding the Party's militant slogan.

The steel-makers of the Hwanghae Iron Works built in a short space of time a thick-plate, thin-plate, blooming, assorting, open-hearths and chemical shops and other serial processes and produced 140,000 tons of steel from the open hearths whose capacity, it was told, would hardly exceed even 100,000 tons.

The Red blooming workers of the Kangson Steel Plant at that time scrapped the "rated capacity of 60,000 tons" and turned out 120,000 tons of blooms, and the smelters of another iron works created a miracle in which they broke the "rated capacity" of 190,000 tons and produced 270,000 tons.

In this way, our working class waged an energetic struggle for carrying out the Leader's instructions and increased the production at a wonderful speed in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

In September 1961, summing up the excellent results gained in the industrial field, the historic Fourth Congress of our Party noted that ferrous metal industry which had leaned upon the production of pig iron came to produce large quantities of shaped steel, sheet steel and special steel of various specifications, to satisfy in the main the growing demand of capital construction and the machine-building industry for steel materials.

The grand programme of the Seven-Year Plan, the plan of all-round technical reconstruction, unfolded by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the historic Fourth Congress of our Party, made our people tackle its fulfilment with high pride of victors and with a greater hope for the future, and opened up a path of decisive progress in the field of metal industry.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The cardinal task confronting industry in the Seven-Year Plan period is to establish a system of an independent industry, which is comprehensively developed, has a stable raw material base of its own and is fully equipped with the latest techniques, by further perfecting the structure of industrial production and reinforcing its technical foundation."

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, giving on-the-spot guidance to metal factories including the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Kangson Steel Plant before and after the Fourth Congress of our Party, taught that more new furnaces should be erected, flesh be put on the skeleton already prepared and the existing equipment made better use of.

The workers at the Hwanghae Iron Works, who were encouraged by the Leader's concrete guidance and profound concern followed the path of loyalty with steadiness, upholding the banner of our *Juche* industry in order to strengthen the independence of the metallurgical industry. They built in a matter of six months blast furnace No. 2 more up-to-date than blast furnace No. 1 and reconstructed, expanded or newly built in a short space of time various rolling installations, zinked sheet production facilities and coking battery fixtures equipped with modern technique.

The Chollima Kangson Steel Plant, like the Hwanghae Iron Works, consolidated its material and technical foundation by building newly a number of shops and carrying out technical reconstruction of the existing equipment and facilities.

Other steel and iron works in the country, too, newly built or expanded many facilities such as blast furnaces, electric furnaces, open hearths, coking batteries, rolling installations and revolving furnaces and equipped them with modern technique.

The April 13th Iron Works, built by the strength and wisdom of our

The Hwanghae Iron Works, one of the great metallurgical bases of our country, turns out in large quantities various kinds of steel goods needed for economic construction and defence upbuilding

Gifts of Loyalty Presented by Local Industry Constructors

The working people of our country who are filled with a sense of boundless loyalty to the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have exploited all reserves available in the outlying districts and constructed hosts of local industry factories through a mass movement, saving every second and every minute, thereby presenting splendid labour gifts to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, a congress of victors.

Effecting continued innovations in high spirits to realize at the earliest possible date the lofty aim of the fatherly Leader who is so profoundly concerned to make our people live better than others, they have built more than 1,760 new local industry factories in various parts of the country in a little more than half a year to produce popular consumer goods in greater quantities.

This brilliant achievement owes entirely to the sagacious leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always leading the revolution and construction along the road of victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, called the Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in June 1958 and took epochal measures for a big stride in the development of local industry in our country. In May of the following year he established the management system of local industry at the Enlarged Meeting of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee and saw that many management personnel and technicians were dispatched to rural areas.

In October 1959 he called the national meeting of activists of local industry and producers' co-operatives and aroused the workers in this field to fresh innovations and leaps forward.

Busy as he was bearing the destinies of the country and the nation on his shoulders, the Leader visited several times Changsong County in the remotest mountain region and made it an example in building local industry.

In August 1962 he convened the historic Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries to generalize the example of Changsong County created by himself all over the country.

Despite the pressure for state working class in accordance with the Leader's teachings on building a new steel works to process the fine ore abundant in the west coast areas, is another achievement made by our independent metal industry.

With the growth of heavy industry and the enhancement of the country's industrial production level, the demands for non-ferrous and rare metal have increased. Our Party saw to it that smelting and processing bases have been expanded and the capacities of the smelteries augmented so as to process diverse non-ferrous and rare metals abundant in our country and meet the demand of the national economy.

Today all the metallurgical and metal-working equipment and facilities in our country have been reconstructed, expanded or newly made with modern technique. As a result, the scale of the metal industry has been rapidly enlarged and its technical equipment remarkably improved.

Especially, thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung's *Juche*-oriented policy of developing the metal industry with domestic fuel, the material and technical foundations for the production of granulated iron have been fortified considerably and the method of producing granulated iron at revolving furnaces has now come to hold a secure place in the metal industry.

With the introduction of a series of new techniques including the use of ferro-coke in the blast furnace, which was adopted long ago, the methods of iron production suited to domestic minerals and fuel have been widely applied.

As a result, the independence of our metal industry has now been consolidated to a considerable extent.

The mining industry, which supplies raw materials to the metal industry, also made swift progress. In accordance with the wise policy of our Party on giving precedence to the development of the mining industry, our mining industry has been furnished with up-to-date equipment and is satisfying the demand of the metal industry for various minerals.

This constitutes a firm wherewithal to secure the independence of our metal industry.

The firm foundations of an independent national economy with heavy industry as the core, built up in the northern half of the Republic, form valuable assets and powerful material force guaranteeing the accomplishment of the cause of the country's unification and the prosperity of our fatherland.

Our metal industry will make faster progress thanks to the energetic struggle of the steel workers who are dashing forward at the "Kangson speed," a new Chollima speed, in order to make the whole land of the North and the South share the brilliant victory brought by the *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and follow up the victory generation after generation.

affairs, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally crossed over rugged ridges to visit remote mountain places, where he fixed construction sites for local industry factories and taught concrete ways and means to build factories, secure the source of raw materials and lay the material and technical foundation of factories in future. True, he gave on-the-spot guidance hundreds of times and teachings over four thousand times for the development of local industry, and thereby made it possible to put our local industry on such a solid basis as it is today.

The Leader who gave scrupulous guidance for the further development of local industry in each period of the revolution called again the national meeting of local industry workers in February this year and gave the programmatic teachings on bringing about a new turn in the production of popular consumer goods by developing the local industry of our country in a big way.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...There are still abundant reserves and possibilities for building more local industry factories in provinces. We should unfold a vigorous mass movement for building several new local industry factories in every county by mobilizing all these reserves and possibilities."

In hearty response to the teachings of the Leader who is deeply concerned to further develop the local industry of our country and provide the people with a more bountiful and civilized life the working people in all cities and counties of the country began to build local industry factories through a mass movement, turning the local reserves to full account.

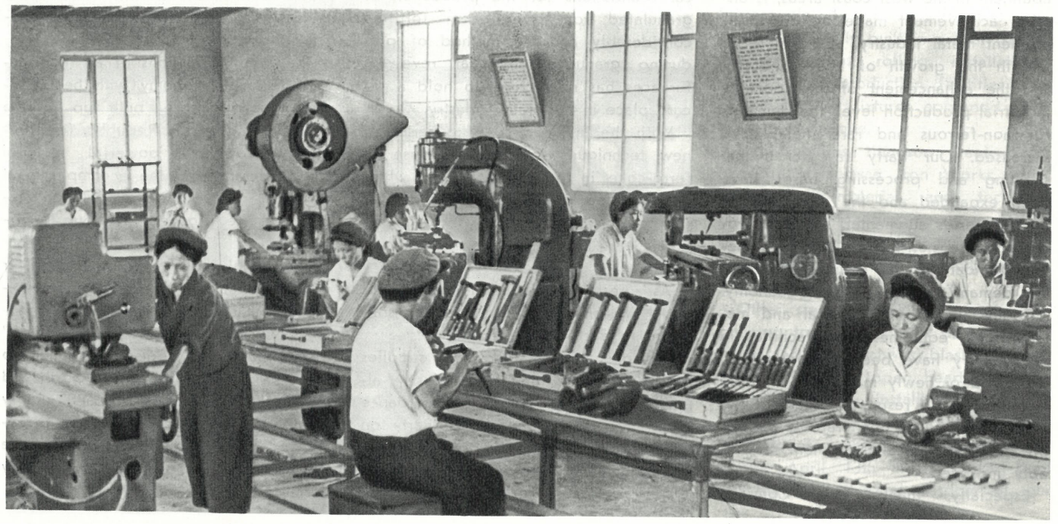
Changsong County set an example in the struggle which has been dynamically waged from the beginning of this year to build more and better factories as a gift to the Fifth Congress of our Party.

In Changsong County the existing factories have further mechanized and automated their production processes, thereby increasing their output by 50 per cent and the proportion of their first-grade products by 15 per cent. And new local industry factories such as a pencil factory, an iron-ware factory, a meat processing factory, a fur processing factory and a foodstuffs factory have been built this year as a gift dedicated to the Fifth Party Congress, and they are now producing various kinds of good-quality popular consumer goods.

Changsong County which had not had even a smithy to speak of in the past, now has 16 modernly-equipped local industry factories which turn out hundreds of kinds of daily necessaries and processed foodstuffs in large quantities enough and to spare for the county inhabitants.

The whole country has followed the example of Changsong County. The working people in Sakju and Byokdong counties have also accelerated factory construction through a mass movement, tapping the inner reserves of localities and drawing on the experiences gained in building local industry factories in the past years. In this way, they completed in a month or so the construction of an iron-ware factory, a wooden-ware factory, a meat processing mill, a watch factory and many other factories and are now producing tasty and cheap processed meats, iron-wares, fur caps, pencils, watch bands and other high-quality articles of daily use in great quantities, thereby satisfying the needs of the county dwellers for popular consumer goods.

Workers of the Kangdong Tool and Instrument Factory equipped with up-to-date machines are making efforts to improve the quality of products and increase their varieties



Besides, all the other cities and counties likewise have built new local industry factories through a mass movement and are running them well to normalize production.

Acting upon the teachings of the fatherly Leader, the working class of our country assisted with a sense of responsibility the construction of local industry factories to be dedicated to the Party Congress as a gift of fidelity, by giving full play to the lofty communist trait, a trait of central industry helping local one and big factories helping small ones.

Under the militant slogan of "Let us repay with faithfulness the deep trust and expectation of the Leader by fulfilling without fail this year's plan before the Fifth Congress of our Party and building local industry factories more, faster and better to bring about a new change in turning out articles of daily use!" they stepped up energetically the building of local industry factories through a mass movement in all parts of the country.

The workers of the Chollima Kangson Steel Works, the Chollima Taean Electrical Machine Factory, the Kiyang Tractor Factory and other central industry factories and enterprises took charge of the construction of one or two new local industry factories and gave active assistance: they have constructed factory buildings, manufactured and installed equipment for them and trained technicians and skilled workers.

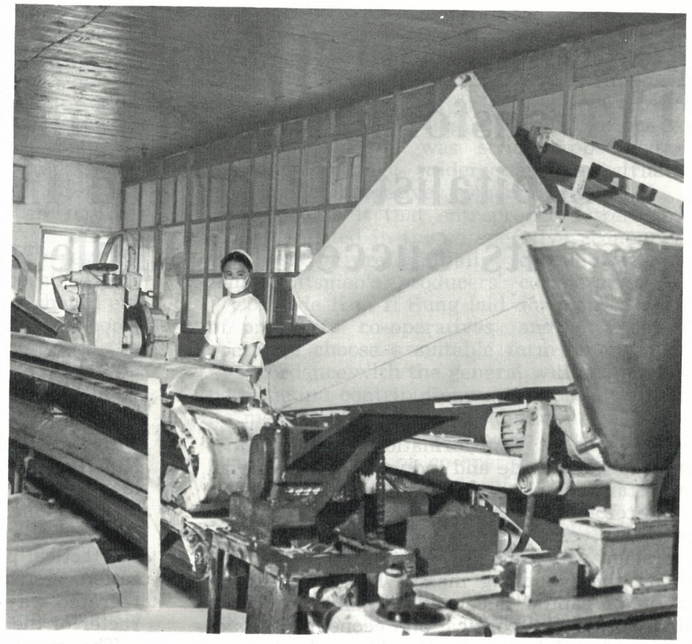
The iron-ware factory newly built in Sunan County of South Pyongan Province by dint of such powerful assistance from central industry has been installed with 26 modern machines for pressing, boring, rolling and cutting and other purposes, which are handled by house-wives newly appointed as operators, and it now turns out scores of kinds of daily necessaries of good quality.

Highly-efficient table drilling machines are streaming out of the modernly equipped small-sized machine-tool factory which has been set up in Mangyongdae district, Pyongyang city, as a gift to the Party Congress. Varied good-quality mass consumption goods are also pouring out of a pressing and rolling factory in Chonchon County, an electric bulb factory in Pyongsan County, grass-made articles factories in Maengsan and Sunchon counties, children's school things factories and articles of cultural use factories in Chonnae and Sinhung counties, the fur processing factory in Pungsan County producing more than 30 kinds of fur goods, and other factories newly built in all other municipal and rural districts, dedicated as gifts to the Party Congress.

Over 1,760 new local industry factories including more than 500 factories built as gifts to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea by the working class and the working people with an intense loyalty to the Leader have sprung up like mushrooms after rain all over the land in a short span of time. Numerous kinds of new goods produced here are making much for the betterment of the people's living.

While taking a series of measures to improve the people's living the fatherly Leader not only saw to it that various kinds of consumer goods were produced in large quantities, but also raised again in September this year the wages of workers, technicians and office employees by 31.5 per cent on an average.

Moved by the deep solicitude shown by the Leader for the improvement of the people's living, the workers, technicians and office employees of our country are now continuously dashing forward like the wind in the saddle of Chollima and in the "one-beats-a-hundred" spirit with a determination to repay with loyalty the boundless solicitude of the fatherly Leader by bringing about another epochal change in the development of local industry and thus producing more processed foodstuffs and fine articles of daily use.



Workers of the Sakju Foodstuffs Factory, who are making their best to introduce mechanization and automation in production processes have completed the semi-automatic conveyor system in the production of cakes to provide the inhabitants with tasty sweets in larger quantities

Comrade Kim Il Sung's Line on Socialist Transformation of Handicrafts and Capitalist Trade and Industry and Its Successful Implementation

The socialist transformation of handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry in towns is an important component of socialist revolution.

Therefore, only when the working class in power solves this question correctly entering the stage of socialist revolution, can it emancipate the labouring masses from the exploitation of capital once and for all, consolidate all the more the political and economic basis of power of proletarian dictatorship and set up an advanced socialist system.

The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Marxist-Leninist, set forth the original line on the socialist transformation of urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry in our country by creatively applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific realities of the country.

In this creative line of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are clarified the original way, forms and methods of transforming urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry into the socialist economy along short cut.

On the basis of this unique line of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the socialist reorganization of urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry in our country was carried out rather smoothly in a short span of time.

* * *

In relation to capitalist trade and industry our Party adopted the line of gradually transforming them along socialist lines, utilizing while restricting them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"In the period of transition our Party's policy in relation to capitalist trade and industry was to reorganize them gradually along socialist lines, turning to account their positive aspects, while restricting their negative ones." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. III, p. 70.)

In this teaching of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are epitomized the revolutionary idea of reorganizing capitalist trade and industry along socialist lines by peaceful means instead of liquidating them by force as well as the tactical principle of closely combining utilization, restriction and reorganization in an integrated way in conformity to the double character of their role.

The great idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on the socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry is based on a scientific analysis of the correlation of class forces and the balance of forces between socialism and capitalism in the economic life, the economic conditions of capitalist trade and industry in particular.

In our country the development of national capital was seriously hampered, major branches of the national economy were monopolized by the capital of the Japanese imperialists and the economy of national capitalists, except for a handful of comprador capitalists, was negligible, owing to Japanese imperialist colonial rule in the past.

After liberation, as a result of the nationalization of industry, transport services, communications, banks and so forth, which had been owned by the Japanese imperialists and the comprador capitalists, the socialist state economy held a leading position in the national economy and capitalist trade and industry came to play a secondary role further still.

For example, the proportion of capitalist economic sector in the total industrial output value decreased from 23.2 per cent in 1946 immediately after liberation to 7.8 per cent in 1949.

On the basis of a scientific calculation of such a situation Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, put forward the line of transforming capitalist trade and industry along socialist lines.

Under the conditions in which the working class has seized power and the basic means of production is in the hands of the state, capitalist trade and industry can play a role to a certain extent in the economic development of the country and the promotion of the people's welfare.

Therefore, our Party under the sagacious leadership of the brilliant Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung allowed the private traders and industrialists to lawfully carry on enterprise activities and turned to account their positive aspects.

Along with this, our Party strictly restricted and controlled the negative aspects of capitalist trade and industry lest they should exert a great effect upon the national economy and the people's livelihood.

To this end our Party protected the rights of the workers employed in private enterprises by the law of labour and circumscribed the capitalist exploitation of them. Furthermore our Party defined the category of business of private traders and industrialists and forbade speculation, profiteering and all other negative acts of traders and industrialists through the prohibition of usury by law, the imposition of progressive taxation and price policy.

Adhering to the policy of utilizing and restricting capitalist traders and industrialists Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that they were gradually remoulded along socialist lines as subjective and objective conditions matured and their consciousness enhanced.

In the post-war period the socialist reorganization of capitalist trade and industry became a more urgent requirement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"Owing to the war, capitalist trade and industry shrank to such an extent that it was hardly discernible from handicrafts. As a result, the entrepreneurs and traders of our country were not in a position to restore their business and improve their livelihood without relying on the active assistance of the state and pooling their labour and funds." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 26.)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the distinguished Leader of revolution, put forward the most correct line of transforming capitalist traders and industrialists along socialist lines along with handicraftsmen through various forms of co-operative economy taking into consideration the specific conditions of our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"...Our Party put forward the policy of transforming capitalist traders and industrialists along with handicraftsmen and small traders into the socialist economy through co-operative economy of various types." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. IV, p. 207.)

This line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the original line on transforming capitalist elements, instead of expropriating them, at the stage of socialist revolution. And it was the most correct line which was in full accord with the demands of socialist construction in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that the voluntary principle was strictly observed in drawing capitalist traders and industrialists into the co-operative economy.

He saw to it that entrepreneurs were gradually enlisted in the co-operative economy on the basis of preferentially consolidating the handicraftsmen's producers' co-operatives.

Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down three forms of producers' co-operatives and let each co-operative choose a suitable form among them in accordance with the general will of its members, taking contributions and consciousness of its members into full consideration.

The first form of producers' co-operatives was an embryo of co-operative economy, a form in which the tools of production were not made common property; the second was a semi-socialist form in which common and private properties were co-existent and dividends were accounted according to the amount of work done and the amount of funds contributed; the third was a completely socialist form in which means of production and contribution were thoroughly brought under common ownership and distribution was carried out only according to the work done.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung attached particular importance to the second form of producers' co-operatives. That was because the second form was the most suitable one in transforming capitalist entrepreneurs gradually.

In the co-operatives of the second form the socialist principle was dominant in ownership of means of production and distribution, but, at the same time, distribution according to private property and the funds contributed was allowed. Accordingly, this form was a rational one which was readily acceptable for the entrepreneurs who had long been accustomed to the capitalist economy and encouraged them to join co-operatives voluntarily. It was a transitory form which would go over to the third form according as the common property of co-operatives was expanded and reinforced and the ideological consciousness of co-operative members was raised.

In order to transform private traders along socialist lines Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced the most sagacious line of organizing marketing co-operatives or production-and-marketing co-operatives with them and later reorganizing them into producers' co-operatives by gradually increasing the proportion of production.

The idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on remoulding traders into socialist working people through marketing co-operatives or production-

and-marketing co-operatives was based on the view that it was a most positive method of remoulding people to transform the form of their economy and, at the same time, educate traders in the course of productive labour, and eventually make them the socialist working people.

Production-and-marketing co-operative played an especially important role in remoulding traders into the socialist working people. The production-and-marketing co-operative was a co-operative performing both productive and commercial activities and a transitory form which would go over to a producers' co-operative by enlisting traders in productive labour gradually and increasing step by step the proportion of production in its economy. As a result of the involvement of traders in production-and-marketing co-operatives, they came to gradually participate in productive labour and in this course their ideological consciousness could be rapidly remoulded. The production-and-marketing co-operative was the most reasonable form for turning traders into the socialist working people very smoothly.

In turning into public property the means of production and contributions of traders and industrialists who joined in the co-operative economy Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded them as a sort of investment and saw that the private property was turned into co-operative ownership by the method of compensating it gradually. Various forms of co-operative economy and the method of turning private ownership into public ownership made it possible for private traders and industrialists readily to accept co-operative economy and lead them to the socialist economy smoothly and gradually.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the original line of closely combining the economic transformation with the remoulding of peoples and pushing ahead with them as an aggregated process in transforming private trade and industry along socialist lines.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In transforming private trade and industry along socialist lines, the Party closely combined the economic transformation with the remoulding of individuals." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works,* Vol. III, p. 71.)

The economic transformation and the remoulding of the ideological consciousness of individuals are inseparable with each other.

In accordance with the line set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party carried out the socialist transformation of private trade and industry in close combination with the remoulding of people. Even after handicrafts and capitalist economy were transformed along socialist lines, our Party continued with the work of remoulding the ideological consciousness of individuals in view of the fact that the remnants of outdated ideas and the old customs of life and the outmoded practises of business remain in the minds of former private traders and industrialists for a long time.

Acting upon the wise line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party persistently conducted the ideological and educational work to wipe out the survivals of capitalist ideas rooted in the minds of private traders and industrialists and arm them with socialist ideology in transforming them into the working people through productive labour after drawing them in co-operatives.

The socialist reorganization of private trade and industry is a socialist revolution in the field of economic life. Accordingly the course of socialist reorganization cannot but be accompanied with sharp class struggles since it is an acute social revolution to transform the capitalist form of economy along socialist lines.

However, this class struggle assumes in the main the peaceful form of persuasion and education instead of the form of violence.

The thorough implementation of the class line in transforming private trade and industry along socialist lines makes it possible to rally the overwhelming majority of private traders and industrialists around the working class and remould them into the socialist working people by means of persistent persuasion and education, while struggling against hostile elements worming from outside and the subversive activities of the internal class enemy against socialism and the infiltration of reactionary ideas.

This fully conforms to the essence of the peaceful transformation of private trade and industry as well as with the class contents of the proletarian dictatorship.

The idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung on carrying through the class line in the socialist reorganization of private trade and industry also is expressed in the line of organizing co-operatives on a firm class basis. That is, in enlisting entrepreneurs and traders in co-operatives organized with handicraftsmen, measures were taken to draw them in co-operatives gradually and within the set limit of their proportion in the constitution of co-operative members.

In the course of carrying out the socialist transformation of private trade and industry, in order to consolidate the organized producers' co-operatives Comrade Kim Il Sung let the state strengthen guidance and assistance to co-operatives. So busy as he was bearing the heavy burden of state affairs upon himself, he personally visited often co-operatives to talk with their members and brightly illumined the road for them to follow.

Thanks to the correct line set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his sagacious leadership the socialist transformation of handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry in towns proceeded very smoothly and swiftly and was completed in 1958 almost simultaneously with agricultural co-operativization.

Thus, private traders and industrialists came to take charge of a part of the country's economic construction as the socialist working people who fight with all devotedness for the Party and the Leader, the fatherland and the people and for revolution.

With the completion of socialist transformation of private trade and industry along with agricultural co-operativization the socialist relations of production held undivided sway in the northern half of the Republic.

The historic victory attained in the successful socialist transformation of private trade and industry in our country verifies the correctness of the theory of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the sagacity of his guidance in creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist theory on socialist revolution to suit the specific historical conditions of our country.

People Are Masters of the Country

Our country is a country of workers and peasants.

In our country the working people became masters of the country and everything is in the service of the people.

Workers and peasants who were subjected to exploitation and humiliation under the Japanese imperialists' colonial rule in the past have today become deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly to discuss the affairs of state and run the economy, and the working people are powerfully turning the wheels of history.

The system under which all the working people become genuine masters of the country —this comes into being only in the socialist society like ours, where power and means of production are in the hands of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"In our country power is in the hands of all the people including the working class and the power organs at all levels consist of representatives of the broad sections of the people.... There is no doubt that as the people became masters of the country and the power organs consist of representatives of the people, the people will exercise power in the interests of the people themselves."

That the working people are masters of the country can be found, above all, in the fact that our power organs at various levels including the Supreme People's Assembly are composed of genuine representatives of the people.

With the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, who had long fought taking arms in hands against the Japanese imperialists, as the core, our power organs consist of the best persons of all domains coming from among the masses of the people such as the members of the bereaved families of revolutionaries and patriotic martyrs, frontrankers in factories, enterprises and co-operative farms and workers in the fields of science, technology, education, public health, literature and arts, who are boundlessly faithful to the Party and the Leader devoting themselves to socialist construction.

To cite as an example the Fourth Supreme People's Assembly elected in 1967, it is composed of the true representatives of the people including 292 deputies of workers and those of peasants, office employees and intellectuals.

The same is true of the composition of the local power organs at various levels.

Our power organ composed of such genuine representatives of the people is the power of the dictatorship of the proletariat which ensures all political freedom and democratic rights for the masses of the people and exercises the function of suppression against the handful of the enemy of the people.

Under the socialist system of our country all the working people, without exception, are ensured political freedom such as the right to elect and to be elected, and freedom of speech, assembly and the press as well as the right to work and education.

In carrying out all its work, our people's power maintains kinship with the people and relies on them.

When it adopts even a law or a decision and

draws up the national economic plan it discusses them with the broad masses of the people.

Therefore, the policies and laws the people's power executes and its decisions and instructions all reflect unanimous will of the people and defend their interests.

The workers and peasants are masters of not only power but also means of production in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Today all the working people in our country as the genuine masters of the country have means of production in their own hands and work them in order to increase material wealth of the country and further improve the welfare of the people.

In the days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule our people lived in rags and poverty toiling hard 12-18 hours a day, because they were deprived of the country and means of production. But in our country where means of production such as factory, mine, railway and land, are in the hands of the people, exploitation of man by man has been abolished for good. The working people of our country are directly managing and operating all means of production in the interests of the state, society and themselves.

Blast furnaces turning out molten iron, machine factories making tractors and trucks, textile mills producing hundreds of thousands of metres of cloths a day and our socialist co-operative farms—all these are managed and operated by the people themselves who are genuine masters of them.

Take Won To Chung and Chu Sang Su, workers of the Hwanghae Iron Works who had been subjected to all sorts of humiliation and exploitation by the Japanese imperialists and capitalists, for example. They are now deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and Heroes of Labour and are participating in the affairs of state as members of the main force of socialist construction.

Numerous workers who could hardly write even their names in the past, graduated from factory colleges and have now become competent managers or chief engineers of factories or heads and vice-heads of workshops. And they are vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist construction of the country as functionaries of the state and economic organs.

How could the workers, peasants and labouring intellectuals, once so oppressed and exploited, become the people who enjoy freedom and happiness to the full as genuine masters of the country as we see today?

It is entirely thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory and liberated the fatherland from Japanese imperialism and who set up the genuine power of the people in this land.

Following the liberation, under the wise leadership of the Party and the Leader, the people's power carried out the land reform and the nationalization of industries and then accomplished the socialist transformation of the rural economy and private trade and industry, with the result that all means of production were brought under the ownership of the people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only relieved our people from exploitation, oppression, inequality and non-rights handed down for ages but also steadily enhanced the ideological and cultural levels of our working people and brought them up into cadres of the state administration, able workers of the economic management and innovators in production.

Upon returning to the fatherland, Comrade Kim Il Sung, first of all, called upon the working class, the leading class of the country, to imbue their minds with self-consciousness as masters of the country and factories.

While invariably keeping the training of the national cadres ahead of all other work, he has tempered and trained workers and peasants through the practical struggles of revolution and construction and personally went down to factories and the countryside to teach meticulously how to solve knotted problems, and thus reared them into reliable workers of the country.

Chairman Li Kye San of a co-operative farm in a mountain village in Kangwon Province, is one of numerous persons who have been trained like that.

In the days of Japanese imperialist rule she was subjected to the humiliation and exploitation of a landlord as his servant and had to live a most miserable life.

Now she has become master of the country, master of the land, thanks to General Kim Il Sung.

In the summer after liberation, she had the honour of being received by General Kim Il Sung.

The Leader minutely asked her about the farming conditions and peasants' life and then inquired what she was studying and if she was reading newspapers.

She turned red out of shame and barely answered: "Dear General, I do not know yet how to read."

Illiteracy was an inevitable accompaniment of the peasantry of this country who were destined to the fate of hired hands or tenants in the past.

Listening to her, the Premier smiled generously and told her that she should get rid of illiteracy in three months, and write him whether she managed it.

What he told her was not merely an instruction. It contained an infinitely lofty will of the Leader who intended to bring up and rear into fine and able workers our people who had been forsaken in darkness like her but now are enjoying their life in the restored fatherland.

After that Li Kye San, under the warm care of the fatherly Leader, grew to be the chairman of a co-operative farm, labour heroine and deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

This is not only the case with chairman Li Kye San. In our country there are many people who have grown up in the bosom of the fatherly Leader into deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly to discuss the affairs of state and into doctors, professors, engineers and assistant-engineers who strive to develop the science and culture of the country.

Today the working people in our country run the state and the economy, deeply conscious of their being the masters of the country. That is why they devote without stint all their energies and wisdom to the prosperity of their country which leads to their own happiness.

Our working people strive to turn out more durable, useful and nice goods as befits masters of the country, always eager to bring profit to the state even by saving a nail or a piece of scrap iron.

Fully conscious of being the masters of the country and taking a high pride in the revolution, the people bring their strength and ardour into full play.

Thanks to such strength and ardor socialist construction in our country is stepped up at so high speed of Chollima and in so valiant spirit of Chollima. Such innovation is underlain by the boundless loyalty of our people to the Party and the Leader, the people who are advancing raising high the flames of the great revolutionary upsurge, conscious of the lofty tasks assigned to them, the masters of the country, by the fatherland and the revolution.

It is also because they are the genuine masters of the country that a great number of sons and daughters of our people stand firm, with arms in hand, at the post of national defence and that the Red worker-peasant militiamen reliably defend their factories and villages with rifle in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other.

During the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors Heroes Li Su Bok, Kang Ho Yong, Cho Gun Sil, though young, unhesitatingly laid down their only lives for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, their fatherland; it was simply because they knew that the D.P.R.K. had brought them the genuine rights, freedom and happiness and that it was the most precious thing which could by no means be bartered away for anything.

Indeed, our people are the masters of the country.

The boundless pride they feel in the happy life of today under the socialist system is always accompanied by their heartfelt sympathy for the miserable plight of the South Korean people who are subjected to the harsh exploitation and oppression by the U.S. imperialists under their colonial rule.

The South Korean people are now completely denied even the elementary democratic rights and freedom.

In their daily life they are tortured by exploitation and oppression, racked by hunger plus non-rights, they are denied the right to talk about politics, or the right to work and study either.

Who are to blame for such a society of darkness?

They are none other than the U.S. imperialist occupationists and their lackeys.

Our enemy, the U.S. imperialists, whipped up together their pet running dogs, pro-Japanese and pro-American elements and the traitors to the nation, who were all bent on the treacherous actions, and framed up the South Korean puppet regime to enforce their colonial rule.

This can be shown by a glance at the composition of the "membership" of the seventh puppet "National Assembly" framed up through the unprecedented military fascist suppression, fraudulence and trickeries in June 1967; 75 per cent are from landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats and the rest, i.e., 25 per cent from the heinous military gangsters notorious for butchering men.

Not a single worker or peasant, in fact, has the seat in the puppet "National Assembly" of South Korea.

That the puppet regime in South Korea is a "regime" of the landlords and capitalists who are dyed-in-the-wool traitors and reactionaries can be confirmed by the fact that it has trampled down all political rights and freedom of the people and reduced South Korea to a society of darkness.

But the colonial fascist rule of terrorism by U.S. imperialism can never last long.

The day is sure to come when the South Korean people, embraced in the bosom of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, will enjoy a happy and free life under the socialist system like the people in the northern half of the D.P.R.K., in a unified country.

In order to hasten that day the people in the northern half are carrying on socialist construction more vigorously to consolidate our revolutionary base rock-firm, and the South Korean people on their part are raising the flames of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle more fiercely to wipe out U.S. imperialism and the regime of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppets, its lackeys.

The Revolutionary Struggle of the South Korean People Gains in Scope and Strength

PAK SONG KON

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is now expanding and developing into various forms of active anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle, armed struggle included. Their struggle is becoming organized gradually and takes deep root among the workers and peasants, the main force of the revolution, and is vigorously unfolded among broader sections of the masses of all strata."

Today the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, despite the unprecedented tyranny of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, is rapidly expanding and developing along the strategic and tactical line formulated by Comrade Kim Il Sung for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland.

Through their life full of hardships and the sanguinary struggle for the past 20 odd years, the South Korean people have come to fully realize that without driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and wiping out their colonial rule they cannot rid themselves of the wretched plight of colonial slavery nor accomplish the country's unification.

Particularly, they have come to hold the unshakable conviction that when they arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, and fight following the road of revolution illumined by him, they can smash any heinous enemies and score ultimate victory.

At present the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people are further developing in depth their struggle, taking the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung as their only guide line.

In August 1969 the Revolutionary Party for Reunification with the idea of *Juche,* the great revolutionary idea of the outstanding Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, as its guiding idea, organized its Central Committee and adopted its manifesto and programme; this marked a new turning point in the development of the revolutionary movement in South Korea.

While vigorously unfolding the revolutionary activities for national salvation against U.S. imperialism in vast areas of South Korea, the Revolutionary Party for Reunification is making energetic efforts to turn its organizations into militant and elastic revolutionary organizations, take deep roots among the basic masses— workers and peasants— and rally the masses of all strata around it. Members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification are striving, above all, to firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, making a profound study of his immortal works including "Kim Il Sung's Selected Works." Through the medium of the organs of the Party or going deep among the masses, they also widely propagate the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the history of his revolutionary activities and his wise leadership and lofty virtues, thereby rallying the masses of the people closely around the Leader.

South Korean railway workers resolutely fight against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits who squeeze them mercilessly paying starvation wages

Thanks to the energetic struggle of the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic people, the broad sections of the South Korean people are valiantly rising up in the mass struggle on a larger scale, following the path indicated by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with the ever deeper feelings of boundless reverence and adoration toward him.

While expanding and reinforcing their revolutionary organizations, the revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea are unfolding an unyielding struggle against the enemy in towns and villages, underground and in mountains, even in prisons and at "courts."

They are bravely waging an armed struggle to defend their revolutionary organizations from the frantic attacks of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges armed to the teeth, implant confidence in victory in the minds of the people and arouse them to struggle, to overthrow the U.S. imperialist colonial ruling system and win power.

The revolutionary armed details are inflicting serious blows upon the enemy everywhere, raiding barracks of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops and the puppet army and are energetically carrying on political propaganda among the people.

Meanwhile, the revolutionaries and patriotic people of South Korea keep up a resolute struggle against the war policy of the enemy and their fascist suppression, attacking their armories to capture weapons and mercilessly finishing off the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, raiding their military trains and cutting off their "commanding communication lines" and "police telephone wires."

All these struggles have thrown the enemy into utter confusion and panic while imbuing the masses of the people with confidence in victory.

South Korean peasants fight demanding reparation for their lost land, denouncing the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique who have requisitioned land by deceptive methods

The South Korean revolutionaries and patriots are putting up unflinching struggle even in prisons and at the murderous "courts." Firmly convinced that the Korean people will surely emerge victorious under the sagacious leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, they fight stubbornly against the enemy even behind bars, braving all atrocious tortures, and strive with might and main to rally the people closely around the Leader.

Standing at bars they fully lay bare the crimes of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, indict them before the whole world and sternly condemn them in the name of the entire South Korean people, thus converting "courts" into places for fighting the enemy.

Struggles of the masses of various strata are also picking up momentum in South Korea against the military fascist colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the right to existence and democratic freedom.

The mass struggles are rapidly developing both in scale and contents.

The legal mass struggles grew from 891 cases in 1959 to 1,202 cases in the first ten months of 1969 and the number of participants in struggle showed a 4.5-fold increase during the same period. They have assumed an ever more pronounced political character.

Struggles of workers and peasants —the basic masses of revolution— have not only gained in scope but also further strengthened in organization, activeness and solidarity.

Workers are stubbornly fighting against the enemy, unfolding active forms of struggles such as demonstration, strike, sabotage, sit-in struggle and violent struggle while peasants are powerfully waging sit-down struggles against the plunder of land by the enemy. Over 30,000

railway employees in South Korea formed a central struggle committee which has regional headquarters of struggle and launched a stubborn struggle against the puppet "government" in an organized way. This is an instance that shows how their struggle has developed in organization and solidarity.

Solidarity in struggle is being consolidated not only among the workers of the same trade but also between workers of different trades.

The struggle of dockers in Inchon in April last year was powerfully supported by workers affiliated to the "Inchon Heavy Industry Branch of the Metal Workers' Trade Union," the "Taehan Salt Industry Branch of the Monopoly Workers' Trade Union," the "Kyonggi Branch of the Metal Workers' Trade Union" and the "Inchon Regional Branch of the Federation of Trade Unions," who came out in struggle for a 40-50 per cent wage increase. When the workers of the Pusan ship repair shop rose up in struggle, over 18,000 metal workers held a meeting denouncing the shop owner and adopted a resolution to stage a general strike in sympathy with the former's struggle and over 400,000 workers in different parts of South Korea forced the "General Federation of Trade Unions" to issue a statement in support of their struggle.

Youth, students and intellectuals are also keeping up struggles in South Korea.

They staged the Popular Uprising on April 19, 1960, which led to the downfall of the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee, the running dog of U.S. imperialism and have waged vigorous mass political struggles against the fascist colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for democratic rights and freedom and for the independent unification of the country, dealing one blow after another to the enemies. In order to make struggles more purposeful the South Korean youth and students pay primary attention to giving their struggles an organized character while forming various legal and illegal organizations and groups to develop in depth their struggles.

This proves that the South Korean youth and students are steadily expanding and reinforcing their fighting ranks for new, bigger struggles.

The struggle of the people of all walks of life in South Korea including workers and peasants is now developing with its spearhead directed to U.S. imperialism.

This is clearly seen in the uninterrupted mass struggle of tens of thousands of Korean workers hired at the U.S. imperialist aggressor army organs against national persecution and exploitation by the U.S. imperialist aggressors as well as in the struggle of the people who are giving severe punishment to the U.S. imperialists in different parts of South Korea opposing their policy of aggression and war and their brutal atrocities.

This also finds vivid expression in the slogans put up by the South Korean youth and students in their positive anti-U.S. imperialist, anti-imperialist and anti-"government" struggle. When they fought to frustrate the U.S.-manipulated "South Korea-Japan talks" and "South Korea-Japan treaty," they raised anti-U.S. imperialist slogans: "The United States is the very author of the 'South Korea-Japan treaty'", "The United States, take off mask!" "The United States, don't meddle in our internal affairs!" and "We cannot serve Yankees as their bullet-shield in Vietnam," denouncing the colonial enslavement policy and the aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism in South Korea, along with the slogans: "Japanese imperialism, get out!" "Thwart the neo-imperialist aggression of Japan!" etc. condemning and spurning the move of Japanese militarism for reinvasion into South Korea.

Along with the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, the struggle of the South Korean people against the reinvasion of Japanese militarism on South Korea is mounting higher with each passing day. The stubborn struggle of the workers employed at the "Japan Aviation Company" against the Japanese aggressors furnishes a striking evidence of this.

All this shows that the South Korean revolutionaries and people, skillfully combining legal and illegal struggles, violent and non-violent struggles, political and economic struggles under the great strategic and tactical line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, are more indefatigably fighting against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to inflict serious blows and put a clincher on them.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique get frantic with fascist suppression in an attempt to check the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people and stamp out the ever-growing revolutionary forces.

They are incessantly committing towering crimes, arresting, imprisoning and murdering revolutionaries and patriots at random, while threatening empty-handed students and people with bayonets to drive them out of schools and work-places. This, however, is no more than the last kick of those in death-bed.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The fascist tyranny by the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings in South Korea is merely leading to the further awakening and steeling of the South Korean people and to the strengthening of the revolutionary forces that will eventually sweep away the colonial system of the U.S. imperialists."

With nothing can the enemy arrest the anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people that is constantly growing in scope and strength.

The revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people is arduous, but they are not alone. They enjoy the sagacious leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted Leader of revolution, who always leads our people steadfastly along the road of victory and glory, have the revolutionary base of the northern half which has become an invincible bulwark under his guidance and receive the kindred support and encouragement of the people in the northern half who do not forget the South Korean brothers and sisters even for a moment. The just struggle of the South Korean people is also enjoying the active support and sympathy of hundreds of millions of the revolutionary people the world over.

The South Korean people will surely emerge victorious in their anti-U.S. imperialist, national-salvation struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, overthrowing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for accomplishing the great cause of the independent and peaceful unification of the country together with the people in the northern half, holding power in their hands.

Den of Diseases

In South Korea which has been turned into a den of diseases due to the anti-popular public health policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the people suffer from various kinds of diseases and die helplessly, unable to get proper medical treatment.

This year cholera has spread as before throughout South Kyongsang Province and all other places in South Korea, taking a heavy toll of human lives. In Seoul the patients infected with typhoid fever are twice as many as in 1969 and many of them are dying every day. South Korea has virtually been turned into a hotbed of horrible epidemics of all sorts, which are rampant in all seasons.

According to the doctored figure released by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, over 1.8 million t.b. cases are kept out of medical treatment, and annually over 40,000 t.b. cases die and, what is more, over 100,000 people are reported to contract lung diseases every year.

Today in South Korea eight million people are suffering from lung-distoma and distomatois. Besides, the number of patients suffering from leprosy, venereal disease, mental disease, etc. is on the sharp increase every year. Data of the South Korean press reveal that more than 95 per cent of the population are infected with various diseases. But they can hardly receive medical treatment owing to the anti-popular, inhuman health policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. Suffice it to say that out of 1,400 sub-counties in South Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism, more than 800 have no doctor. And there is seen not a doctor at all in 70 islands of South Chungchong Province.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique disburse a great part of the annual budget they draft by squeezing money from the people, for war preparations and only 0.8 per cent of the expenditure is allotted for "public health." And even the meagre amount of funds is largely spent for the administration of the public health authorities, little consideration being given to the health of people.

What is more, in an attempt to extort more money for their war preparations, the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have recently raised the prices of medicines by 30-80 per cent compared with 1969 and are raising considerably the doctor's fee, too.

It is reported by the South Korean press that between January and October 1969, over 2,900 patients, unable to receive medical treatment, died on the streets in Seoul alone.

All these facts clearly show that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Jung Hi clique, are devilish homicides who have thrown the South Korean people into the den of diseases and the sworn enemy of the Korean people. That is why today the revolutionaries and patriotic people in South Korea are waging a vigorous struggle to drive the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and achieve the national unification.

"He Elucidated the Revolutionary Duties and Militant Tasks to Be Carried Out in the Anti-U.S. Imperialist Struggle"

For its great vitality, the congratulatory speech "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism" made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, at the "International Conference on the Tasks of Journalists of the Whole World in Their Fight against the Aggression of U.S. Imperialism" is calling forth greater repurcussions as the days go by among the revolutionary peoples and the progressive journalists of the world.

Jolge Enlique Mendosa, Editor-in-Chief of *Granma*, organ of the C.C of the Communist Party of Cuba, said as follows:

"By his historic speech concerning the future of the world revolution made at the world conference of journalists fighting against U.S. imperialism Comrade Kim Il Sung, who is deeply trusted and respected by the revolutionary peoples of the world as the greatest Marxist-Leninist and the most ardent anti-imperialist fighter of our days, enabled the progressive journalists and pressmen of the world, who have risen in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle, to work out their correct struggle line and advance along it with confidence and gave boundless courage to all the oppressed peoples fighting vigorously to cast off the imperialist yoke and achieve national independence and liberation."

Shiro Suzuki, Chairman of the Japan Congress of Journalists, who attended the world conference of journalists against U.S. imperialism, said as follows:

"In his congratulatory speech, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist struggle line of world-wide significance. Particularly, he taught explicitly the journalists of those countries engaged in revolution and the progressive journalists of the whole world how to fight, together with the people of the whole world, against the imperialists led by U.S. imperialism and brightly illumined the course of their future struggle."

Ahmed Kadaf, public figure of Algeria, remarked as follows:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, who always encourages and inspires the world revolutionary peoples to a decisive struggle against imperialism, is the great leader of the world revolution. Today the world people turn their eyes upon Korea, because all the policies and revolutionary theories advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the Korean people, are most correct and full of profound contents bearing on the destinies of the world revolutionary peoples.

"The present time which is characterised by a fierce struggle against imperialism and colonialism is an epoch of final charge against the last citadel of imperialism. What our people are wanting in this epoch is correct strategy and all-conquering revolutionary theories, above all.

"The congratulatory speech made by the Leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung at the recent international conference of journalists against U.S. imperialism, along with his other priceless works, is a great speech of deep strategic significance which shows a clear road of anti-imperialist struggle to the world progressive forces."

Then he stressed that the congratulatory speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung before the progressive anti-imperialist journalists of the whole world will serve as a guiding compass for the revolutionary struggle and activities of the progressive personages and anti-imperialist journalists of the world and all the revolutionary peoples fighting against international reaction in different parts of the five continents.

The *14th October*, a paper of South Yemen, carried the full text of Comrade Kim Il Sung's congratulatory speech with the following introductory note:

"Premier Kim Il Sung, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist, indefatigable anti-imperialist revolutionary fighter and the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, personally attended the world conference against U.S. imperialism and delivered an important speech in congratulation of the conference.

"In his speech he made a profound and scientific analysis of the main trend of the present international situation, the specific features of our days, ever-intensifying war machination of U.S. imperialism and its policy of neo-colonialism, spoke highly of the struggle of the world's progressive journalists battling courageously wielding their revolutionary pen of justice against the imperialist aggressors headed by U.S. imperialism, and clarified once again the line and policies of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. imperialist struggle of the world people.

"He elucidated the revolutionary duties and militant tasks to be carried out in the anti-U.S. imperialist struggle by the progressive journalists and publications in the world who are the advocators and disseminators of progressive ideas and the moulhpieces and organizers of public opinions.

"The congratulatory speech made by Premier Kim Il Sung at the conference gave strong inspiration to all the anti-imperialist revolutionary fighters as well as the world progressive journalists and pressmen in their struggle against the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism, and for the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism."

Homateni Kaluenja, representative of the journalist group of the South West African People's Organization, quoted the following passage of Comrade Kim Il Sung's congratulatory speech: **"Though the progressive journalists of all countries in the world live under differing social systems and their party affiliations and political views, customs and religious beliefs, nationalities and colours, languages and letters are different from each other, they are comrades-in-arms who are standing on the same front with the common idea and fighting goal of opposing U.S. imperialism for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress."** Then he observed:

"This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung gives great strength to the revolutionary peoples fighting to dismember U.S. imperialism by directing the main spearhead of their struggle to it and confirms conviction that the closer the peoples of the five continents unite themselves as comrades-in-arms, the faster the U.S. imperialists go to ruin."

Marta Rosa Melo, representative of the Chilean Socialist Party to the Executive Secretariat of the Tricontinental People's Solidarity Organization in Havana, said:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, made a correct analysis of the characteristics of the present time when a fierce struggle is going on between socialism and imperialism and between revolution and counter-revolution and advanced a clear-cut strategical line to defeat the imperialists, U.S. imperialism in particular, and bring victory to the world revolution.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out that the present time is the era when the revolutionary forces grow steadily and imperialist forces of aggression are falling into decay and ruin." Then he quoted the following passage of Comrade Kim Il Sung's speech: **"There no longer exists any 'safe rear' or 'quiet backyard' for the imperialists, and imperialism is breathing its last."**

He went on to say:

"Today hundreds of millions of people in the three continents have thrown off the cursed colonial yoke of imperialism and have appeared on the new arena of history and won shining victory in the struggle for removing the colonial aftermaths and building a new life.

"The U.S. imperialists instigate the reactionaries in South Vietnam, South Korea, Laos and Thailand to carry on aggressive provocations against the socialist countries and newly independent countries. The U.S. imperialists are running amuck to strangle the Republic of Cuba in Latin America and further intensify their political, economic and military infiltration into Latin American countries.

"All this confirms the correctness of Comrade Kim Il Sung's words that U.S. imperialism is the most barbarous, brazenfaced aggressor, the main forces of aggression and war, the ringleader of world reaction, strangler of national liberation and independence and disturber of world peace."

Leopoldo Vargas, delegate of the National Union of Journalists of Colombia, said:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, is not only their sagacious Leader but a revolutionary leader of the whole world. It is not long before the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist idea propounded by him is realized in Latin America. We will fight against the Yankee aggression by means of pen. We cannot sit idle waiting for victory in the struggle against imperialism.

"Comrade Kim Il Sung teaches the journalists to wield their pens and take arms, if necessary, to fight out the imperialists with blood.

"It is the primary task for the revolutionaries to knock down U.S. imperialism in all parts of the world."

At a symposium held in Moscow by the youth of the three continents studying in the Soviet Union to discuss the great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung's immortal work "Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism," the representative of the Nepalese students addressed as follows:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius Leader of revolution, again put forward in his congratulatory speech the programmatic line to bring the final doom to U.S. imperialism and lead the world revolution to victory.

"Comrades! We have the classics of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, especially Comrade Kim Il Sung's brilliant works reflecting most correctly the characteristics and requirement of the present time, which show us the correct orientation and methods in training ourselves into anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist fighters and revolutionaries.

"We must study the great revolutionary thought contained in these works more profoundly, join in the great ranks of world's revolutionary fighters and devote our youthful ardor to the anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. imperialist struggle."

Invincible Is the Revolutionary Cause of the Cuban People

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The victory of the Cuban revolution is the first victory of socialist revolution won under the very nose of the United States, it is a continuation of the Great October Revolution in Latin America. It is a historic event that extended the socialist camp to the Western Hemisphere and marked a new turning point in the revolutionary movement in Latin America."

As the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, the victory of the Cuban revolution is a historic event of great revolutionary significance in the long-drawn revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people for freedom and emancipation and in the revolutionary struggle in the Western Hemisphere.

The Cuban people who became masters of the country after the victory of revolution are safeguarding with credit their fatherland and revolutionary gains and achieving brilliant successes in the socialist revolution and construction, under the correct leadership of the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their respected and beloved Leader, bravely repulsing repeated aggressive and provocative manoeuvrings of the enemy under the difficult condition in which they stand opposed to U.S. imperialism. They are building many enterprises in key industries to lay solid foundations of socialist industrialization and have scored great achievements in production. Agriculture, animal husbandry and poultry industry—important branches of Cuba's economy—are also developing apace and the mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy are progressing on a full scale, and new experiences have been accumulated in the intensive and many-sided farming.

In particular, the Cuban people have successfully fulfilled the plan for sugar production set the highest in the history of Cuba, valiantly overcoming the incessant aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism and unfavourable natural conditions, thereby demonstrating the might of the Cuban revolution and their militant stamina to the full.

With the rapid progress of education, culture and health service, Cuba, once culturally backward in the Western Hemisphere, has now become the most developed country there.

The country's defence capacity, too, has grown impregnable. The revolutionary armed forces of Cuba have been built up into invincible ranks, the entire people are put under arms and the whole country has become a fortress.

The Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government have launched an active revolutionary offensive in order to root out the survivals of capitalist ideology persistent in the minds of people, bring about a great upsurge in revolution and construction and further consolidate the base of revolution in all domains of politics, the economy and culture.

The revolutionary consciousness of the Cuban people has markedly increased in the crucible of the practical struggle for revolution and construction and the entire working people of Cuba are rallied firm as never before around the Cuban Communist Party and the Revolutionary Government headed by Comrade Fidel Castro.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over all the successes the Cuban people have attained and wholeheartedly congratulate them upon these achievements.

With these tremendous successes, the Cuban people have consolidated the Cuban revolution, greatly encouraged the struggle of the peoples in Latin America and delivered serious blows to U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

That is why the U.S. imperialists have incessantly perpetrated aggressive and subversive manoeuvres with bulldog tenacity and craftiness against the Republic of Cuba from the first day of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen launched the piratic armed invasion into Playa Giron in April 1961 and proclaimed an all-out military blockade against Cuba in October 1962, raising a frantic war racket in the Caribbean Sea.

In recent days, too, they have committed vicious aggressive provocations, infiltrating counter-revolutionary mercenaries into Cuba with the aim of disturbing and sabotaging the vigorous struggle of the Cuban people for sugar production and kidnapping the Cuban boatmen who were engaging in fishing.

The U.S. imperialists, however, suffered ignominious defeats each time in face of the resolute rebuffs of the heroic Cuban people who were determined to fight to the last man, rallied solidly around their Party and Leader, under the revolutionary motto "Motherland or death, we will win!"

The heroic struggle and victories of the Cuban people show that even the people of a small country can defeat any enemy when they, united under the correct leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party, courageously fight with confidence in victory, defying death.

As seen above, the Cuban people are administering heavy blows to the U.S. imperialists through their valorous struggle and successfully pushing ahead with the socialist revolution and construction, while firmly defending the outpost of socialism in Latin America.

Today the Republic of Cuba which steadfastly marches in the van of the revolution in Latin America has become the beacon of hope for the fighting Latin American peoples, representing their revolutionary future.

Encouraged by the victory of the Cuban revolution, the peoples of Venezuela, Guatemala, Colombia, Bolivia and many other Latin American countries are waging brave struggles with arms in hands to smash U.S. imperialism and the pro-U.S., reactionary dictatorial regimes and win independence and freedom, saying that "the road of Cuba is our road."

Thus, Latin America, once a "quiet backyard" of U.S. imperialism, has been turned today into a zone seized with storms of revolution, and the colonial system of the U.S. imperialists there is shaken to its very foundation by the furious current of revolution.

Beaten and driven into a tight corner by the sacred liberation struggle of the Latin American people, the U.S. imperialists are dead set at killing this liberation struggle while frenziedly intensifying anti-Cuban manoeuvrings in a vain attempt to strangle the Cuban revolution.

The situation demands that all the socialist countries and the revolutionary peoples of the world actively support and encourage the revolutionary struggle of the Cuban people in defence of the Cuban revolution. The struggle to defend the triumphant Cuban revolution is a struggle to safeguard the outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere and defend the revolution in Latin America as a whole; it constitutes an important factor making for the increase of the world revolutionary forces.

The Korean people strongly condemn the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Republic of Cuba and express full support to and militant solidarity with the Cuban people in their just struggle.

U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the Korean and Cuban peoples. The U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea are playing with fire almost every day to ignite another war of aggression in Korea. Under the signboard of the so-called "Nixon doctrine," they are bringing in real earnest to the fore the Japanese military forces as a "shock brigade" for the invasion of Asia and openly scheme to directly draw the Japanese aggressor army in a war of aggression against the Korean people. Of late, the U.S. imperialists, while noisily clamouring about the deceptive "cutback" of their aggressor troops in South Korea, are zealously intensifying the policy of aggression and war behind the scene.

All these foolhardy manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists, however, are no more than a last kick of those on their last legs.

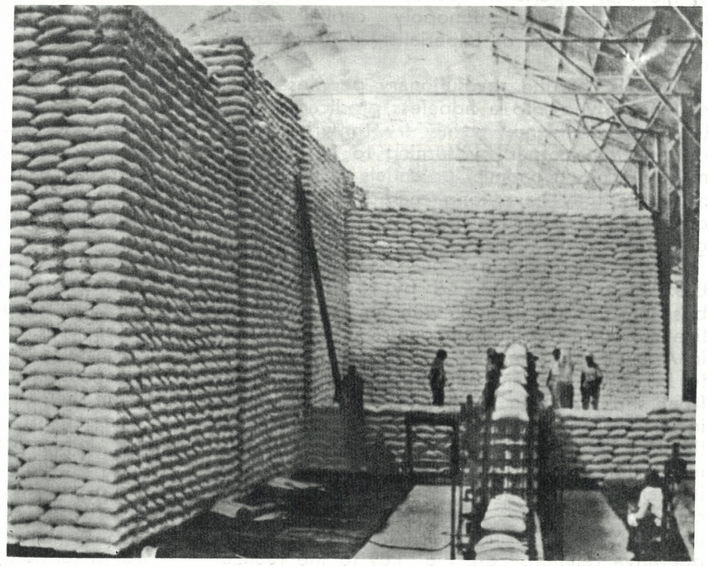
Our people, rallied rock-firm with one idea and will around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and accomplish the cause of the country's unification.

The Korean and Cuban peoples are the most intimate brothers and comrades-in-arms who are firmly united through struggles against the common enemy and for the realization of the common goal.

The Korean people who always prize friendship and solidarity with the Cuban people will march forward forever hand in hand with them in the joint struggle against U.S. imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The sacred struggle of the heroic Cuban people and the revolution in Latin America will surely emerge victorious and U.S. imperialism is bound to meet its doom.

The working people of Cuba increasing sugar production day after day through their heroic labour struggle



JAPANESE MILITARISM MOVES UP PREPARATIONS FOR MILITARY AGGRESSION IN ASIA

Japanese militarism that has rapidly revived after World War II under the patronage of U.S. imperialism, has become ever reckless to set out in all-out military aggression in Asia in a dream to come back to its old colonialist empire.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"In an absurd attempt to realize its old dream of Asian aggression again with the U.S. imperialist backing, Japanese militarism has gone the length of working out war plans against Korea and other socialist countries in Asia and began stretching out its crooked hands of aggression overtly to other areas, too. The Japanese militarists at the bidding of U.S. imperialism are making active preparations for a new war and Japan is serving the U.S. imperialists as supply base and attacking base for aggression against Asian countries." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," pp. 69-70.)

The Japanese militarists are stepping up preparations for military aggression still more undisguisedly and rapidly to meet new demands of the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression and Japanese monopoly capital which seeks the sphere of imperialist influence over colonies.

Hit hard by the revolutionary peoples in Asia and driven into a hopeless predicament the U.S. imperialists now vainly try to wriggle out of the tight corner by turning to full account military and economic potentials of Japanese militarism they have long reared as their subordinate ally to realize their policy of Asian aggression.

"Nixon doctrine," a "new Asian policy" of U.S. imperialism advanced by Nixon, the war boss of U.S. imperialism, with an aim to mobilize more Asian satellite countries and puppets in Asian aggression, has it as its main contents to bring the Japanese militarist forces to the front and use them as the main attacking force in military aggression. This is clearly proved by the fact that the Nixon clique asked the Japanese militarists to assume a "heavier responsibility" and play a "special and important role" in carrying out the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression, clamouring that the U.S.-Japan "cooperative relations" are the "key to the realization of Nixon doctrine."

The U.S. imperialists overtly force the Japanese militarists to militarily and economically "cooperate" with them in carrying out their policy of Asian aggression, alleging that Japan should play a "leading role" in the "Asian collective security system" and that it is high time for Japan to take the "role of gendarme" to suppress the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces in Asia.

Taking this as the best opportunity, the Japanese militarists, eager for overseas aggression, openly try to embark upon the road of military re-aggression in Asia to realize their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" in return for making up military weak points of U.S. imperialism and actively participating and co-operating in its Asian aggression.

Today Japanese monopoly capital wants to secure vast overseas market and stable supply bases of raw materials and to establish its own sphere of influence over colonies. The Japanese monopoly rulers who are accustomed to aggression and plunder are impudent enough to hold that the vast region extending from South Korea and Taiwan to the Strait of Malacca is Japan's "life-line." The Sato clique has gone so far as to make an outcry that Japan will dispatch naval fleets to defend the "rapidly extended defence line" and "marine transport" and send armed forces for the "protection" of the overseas Japanese.

Arrogantly advocating Japan's being a "great nation" and "Japan's leading role in defending Asia," the Sato clique reveals in nakedness its insidious imperialist aggressive design to conquer the Asian countries by force of arms and establish the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with Japan as its leader.

In this way, collusion between the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists with the latter subordinating to the former is being further intensified on the basis of the community of their interests in Asian aggression.

The talks between Nixon, the war boss of U.S. imperialism, and Sato, the boss of Japanese militarism, held last November marked a new stage of imperialist, master-servant alliance between the United States and Japan. The "U.S.-Japan joint statement" issued after the talks was an aggressive document of the two burglars, U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, in which they openly declared that in the 1970's they would further perfect the rearmament of Japanese militarism, intensify colonial domination and plunder in Asia with concerted efforts and unleash another war of aggression with Japanese militarism in the van.

Now the Sato clique hurries with the rearmament of Japanese militarism and preparations for military aggression along the line of aggression set forth in the "U.S.-Japan joint statement."

In order to prepare an aggressive war the Japanese militarists are working hard to reinforce armaments, accelerate the militarization of the economy and fascistize socio-political life at home while strengthening the military and political tie-up with U.S. imperialism externally.

The Sato clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism extended the term of the U.S.-Japan "security pact," a treaty of aggressive military alliance, and schemes to perpetuate the occupation of Okinawa by U.S. imperialism despite the unanimous opposition of the Japanese people. These moves hold the most important place in preparing a war of aggression by Japanese militarism.

By indefinitely extending the term of the U.S.-Japan "security pact," the U.S. imperialists aim to use Japanese militarism more effectively as their "shock brigade" in carrying out Asian aggression, while the Japanese militarists who are not yet strong enough to invade Asia for themselves intend to realize their wild dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" with the backing of U.S. imperialism. To this end, the Sato clique in league with U.S. imperialism decided on the "automatic extension" of the term of the U.S.-Japan "security pact" even before its expiration in June 1970 and is attempting to reorganize the U.S.-Japan military alliance into a nuclear military alliance and to expand and strengthen it to be an "Asian security pact."

This is a villainous intrigue of Japanese militarism to open the road of its military aggression and armed intervention in Asia by extending Japan's "defence area" defined in the U.S.-Japan "security pact" to the whole area of Asia.

At the bidding of U.S. imperialism, the Sato clique is developing a criminal design to turn the whole territory of Japan into a nuclear base like Okinawa through the deceptive farce of "restoration of the administration" of Okinawa by Japan and to use Okinawa as a stepping-stone for overseas military aggression in future by dispatching the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" to this island under the pretext of "defense of Okinawa."

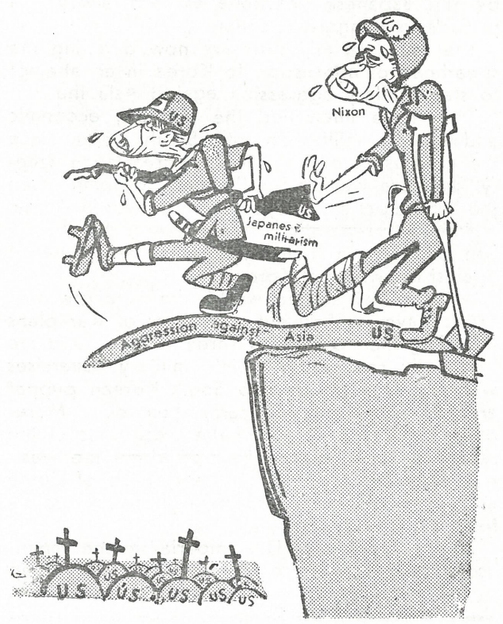
The Sato clique is endeavouring to further perfect the "U.S.-Japan joint operation system" through the instrumentality of the U.S.-Japan "security pact" and Okinawa question and, for the present, to utilize them for unleashing a new war of aggression in Korea by U.S. imperialism.

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists are reinforcing their aggressive armed forces on a large scale.

Japan's military expenses have swelled four times in the past ten years. But the Japanese monopoly capitalists, not content with this, claim to increase the annual military expenditure to over 5.5 billion dollars or four times more than now.

Having set the 1970's as a period for the "completion of independent armed forces" of Japan under the slogan of "self-defence," the Sato clique plans to increase the numerical strength of the "Self-Defence Forces" now 300,000 strong to one million at a bound and organize anew one-million strong reserves of the "Self-Defence Forces," so that it can mobilize millions of aggressive troops in case of emergency. It has already registered "men eligible for conscription" whose number reaches more than 7 million. While promoting the manufacture of various kinds of new-type weapons under the name of "home production" of weapons, the Japanese militarists try their hardest to develop mass destruction weapons such as nuclear, rocket and bio-chemical weapons.

Today the Sato clique is revising the fourth arms reinforcement plan (1972-1976) with a view to mobilizing Japan's military and economic potentialities to the full when the U.S. imperialists unleash a new war of aggression in Korea in accordance with the aggressive line set in the "U.S.-Japan joint statement." The revision aims at strengthening the offensive combat capacity and manoeuverability of the naval and air forces in that period. This shows what a grave stage the Japanese militarists' manoeuvrings for military aggression have entered.



The Japanese militarists are now making supersonic planes and large-sized naval vessels and stretch out their talons of aggression to seize a number of naval bases in Singapore and the rest of Southeast Asia.

They intensify the work of gathering military information on foreign countries for overseas military aggression and have gone so far as to draw up the "bill on co-operation with the U.N." in an attempt to legalize the overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" under the name of "U.N. Forces."

While stepping up preparations for imperialist military aggression on foreign countries, the Sato clique is making the state machine ever more reactionary for its convenience in conducting war of aggression and plotting to frame up an "emergency state law" for the establishment of a wartime mobilization system.

It is hastening the fascistization of the country to eliminate the socio-political elements standing in the way of carrying out an aggressive war. It enacted various evil laws and expanded the repressive machinery including police in a big way to further suppress the Japan Communist Party and other democratic forces and the people.

The ever-intensified suppression and persecution of the Korean citizens in Japan by the Japanese militarists clearly prove their hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and constitute an important link in the chain of their manoeuvrings for the preparations of an aggressive war.

Historical experience shows that the intensified suppression of the Korean citizens in Japan by the Japanese reactionaries was always a prelude to an aggressive war.

The Japanese militarists are now directing the spearhead of aggression to Korea in an attempt to start military aggression against Asia there.

They have intensified the political, economic and military infiltration into South Korea since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and are waiting for the time to come when the U.S. imperialists unleash a new war in Korea, making all preparations to partake in it, with the aim of realizing their ambition of re-aggression against the whole of Korea.

As is known to the world, the Japanese militarists have worked out a number of war plans including the "Operation Three Arrows" and are frequently conducting joint military exercises with the U.S. troops and South Korean puppet army in preparation to carry them out. Moreover, they have deployed the crack units of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" along the western areas of Japan within easy reach of Korea and are working hard to make them fully ready for the Korean front.

At the bidding of U.S. imperialism the Japanese militarists are strengthening military tie-up with the South Korean puppets, and bosses of the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are frequenting South Korea to make the round of the areas along the Military Demarcation Line, grasp the military training and commanding system of the South Korean puppet army and the military situation in South Korea and closely thrash out on the spot the operation plans against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

When the "Pueblo" incident occurred, the Sato clique placed the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" under the "emergency combat alert," together with the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops stationed in Japan, and centering on the large-sized spy plane incident it held secret talks with the U.S. imperialists in Tokyo to mobilize 100 airplanes of the Japanese "Self-Defence Air Force" and units of the "Self-Defence Ground Force" into the Korean front.

All the facts clearly show that the revived Japanese militarists under the active patronage of U.S. imperialism are carrying into practice step by step their criminal plan to "conquer" Korea and Asia by force of arms, out of the desire to come back to their old colonialist empire in Asia.

Japanese militarism was and is the sworn enemy of the Korean people and the villainous enemy of the Asian people.

Japanese militarism that caused so much miseries and sufferings to the Korean people and the Asian people in the past, is going to repeat the history of sanguinary crimes.

But the Japanese militarists are greatly miscalculating. The great Leader of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, the military strategic genius and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, taught as follows:

"Watching for a chance of getting another 'windfall' the Japanese militarists are now trying to sneak into South Korea in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and to realize their old dream of the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.' This is a preposterous day-dream, however.

"Korea today is not the Korea of yesterday, and today's Asia is not the Asia of yesterday. If the Japanese militarists launch out on the road of re-aggression against Korea and Asia, oblivious of the lessons of history, they will perish in the flames they kindle themselves.

"No imperialist forces on earth can conquer the Korean people and the Asian peoples." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, pp. 402-403.)

If the Japanese militarists, oblivious of the lessons of history, dare to embark upon the road of "conquering" the Korean people and the Asian peoples, it will only hasten their own doom.

The Japanese militarists should bear in mind that the road of military aggression against Korea and Asia is a road leading to their graves.

Poster: "Japanese militarists must not run wild!"

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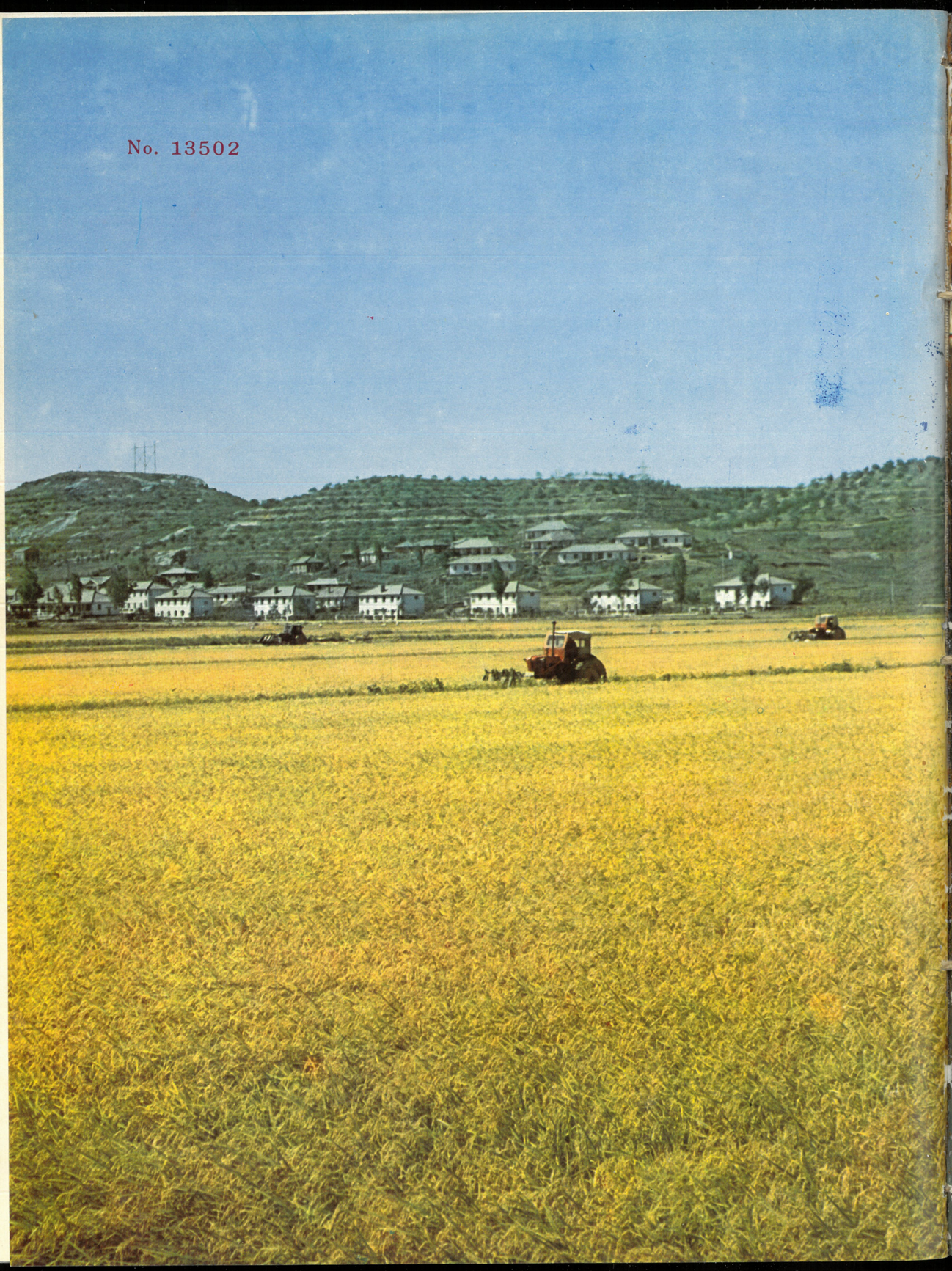

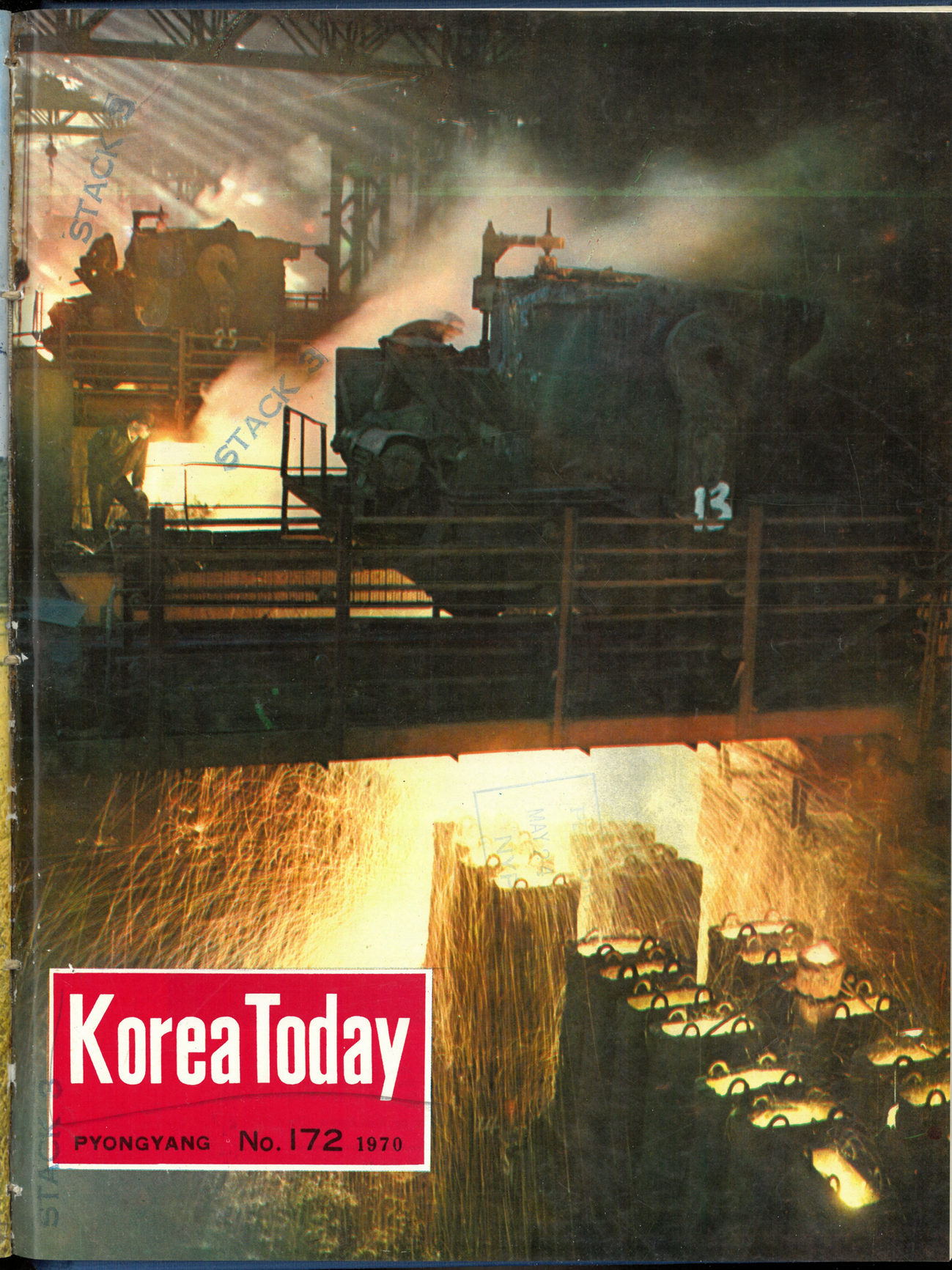

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